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LOWER BRANCH OF CONGRESS PASSES SUFFRAGE RESOLVE

United States House of Representatives Votes 304 to 89 for Amending Constitution to Give Women Right to Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—By a vote of 304 to 89, the United States House of Representatives yesterday passed the joint resolution introduced by James H. Mann, of Illinois, providing for submission to the state legislatures of an amendment to the Constitution which will give women in the United States equal voting privileges with men.

Only two hours were allowed for debate, one hour to each party, and obstructive efforts, notably feeble as compared with those made during consideration of similar resolutions in other sessions, were swept aside with a celerity that showed how dominant the sentiment for woman suffrage had become.

Indeed, it was apparent that the Republicans, in making the adoption of this resolution the first business of the extra session, were seeking to place their party in the forefront of the movement to enfranchise women, while the Democrats were also active in advancing their party's claims in this respect, although the bitterest opposition to the resolution came from Democratic members.

Changes Voted Down

The last time the House voted upon a similar resolution, Jan. 10, 1918, it passed it by a vote of 274 to 136. Thus, the affirmative vote yesterday was increased by 30 votes. In 1918 the resolution was adopted by only one vote more than the two-thirds of those present needed to pass it. In the test yesterday, there were 42 votes more than a two-thirds majority. Of the 89 voting in opposition, 70 were Democrats and 19 were Republicans. Of the 304 voting in the affirmative, 202 were Republicans and 102 Democrats. There were 35 members absent, paired or not voting. Two amendments to the resolution were voted down overwhelmingly and an effort to record the votes by yeas and nays upon these amendments was defeated so decisively that those familiar with the long fight for woman suffrage commented upon the changed attitude of the members. In other sessions obstructive tactics found strong support, whereas yesterday the debate was noticeably restrained and, as a rule, much less sarcastic and vigorous.

Frank Clark, Representative from Florida, the leading opponent of the resolution, presented an amendment that would require three-fourths of the states to ratify the constitutional amendment within seven years to make it valid. E. W. Saunders, of Virginia, proposed an amendment that would require ratification by popular vote in each state.

Debate on Resolution

When Mr. Mann called upon the resolution for passage, there was some arguing over the time to be given for debate, but the House evidently desired to dispose of the resolution with as little delay as possible. Edward C. Little, of Kansas, opened the debate with a speech in favor of the amendment and his remarks about Republican support of the amendment brought out the retort from Claude Kitchin, former leader of the Democrats, that it was not until the Democratic Party came into power that there was a Woman Suffrage Committee in the House.

Champ Clark, former Speaker, spoke for the amendment and asserted that the Democratic Party and President Wilson, who, he declared, "was universally acclaimed as the foremost man of the world," had been most influential in making possible the passage of the resolution.

The sensation of the debate, however, was the speech by Nicholas Longworth, Representative from Ohio, who reversed his former stand by speaking for the amendment. Mr. Longworth explained his change of heart by stating that his opposition in the past had been on the ground that the time was not opportune for woman suffrage, but now he believed the situation demanded this extension of the franchise.

Mr. Mann Is Cheered

Mr. Mann, in closing the debate, was cheered heartily by members of both parties.

"The time is ripe, the people are ready and the beneficiaries of this amendment are eager, willing and able to perform the duties of citizenship."

Among the members who conspicuously opposed the resolution in the House on former occasions and who voted for it yesterday were Samuel E. Winslow and Frederick W. Dallinger of Massachusetts, Augustine Lonerhan of Connecticut and David H. Kincheloe of Kentucky.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said: "Never was there a more splendid response to the movement for justice to women now sweeping the world than the quick and gallant action of the House of Representatives. Ratification will follow in the various state legislatures. I am convinced, with the same generosity, and thus release American women from a further struggle to secure political freedom."

MEXICO ASKS CLOSER BORDER VIGILANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Mexican Ambassador to the United States, acting under instructions from his government has represented to Frank H. Polk, acting Secretary of State, that there has been alleged laxity of enforcement of the neutrality laws along the Mexican border. Mr. Polk, as a result of this conference, is said to have asked the War Department to increase the vigilance of United States troops along the border. Gun-running and smuggling of ammunition across the border to a great extent in the last six months are the acts complained about.

SENATORS TALK OVER THE TREATY

Feasibility Discussed of Submitting a Senate Resolution to the Peace Conference Stating Objections to League Covenant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Senate not being in session yesterday, Republican members took the opportunity to consider their course of action in regard to the League of Nations. Some of those most strongly opposed to it and also some who are merely in favor of having it amended talked over with Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, the feasibility of having the Senate adopt a resolution enumerating the objections and formally submit it to the Peace Conference at Versailles. It is understood, however, that Senator Lodge was opposed to such action before the complete text of the treaty was before the Senate and that Philander C. Knox, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, concurred with him.

The resolution proposed would specify among other things to which objections were held: The wording of the provision regarding the Monroe Doctrine; Article 10, under which the territorial integrity of each member must be preserved by the entire league; and an insistence that all domestic questions, such as immigration, be left to the several nations to handle as they saw fit.

Lawrence V. Sherman, United States Senator from Illinois, who will speak in opposition to the League of Nations, tomorrow, will adopt a resolution to separate the League of Nations from the peace terms in the treaty. Two other opponents of the league, Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator from California, and James A. Reed, United States Senator from Missouri, will speak on Friday.

It was said at the State Department that it was impossible to say when the first day of the treaty would be submitted to the Senate or given publicity. President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George have objected to its publication at present and France would probably object. It is held likely that the full text will not be printed until after it has been signed by the German peace delegates.

NEW PAY SCALE ON CANADIAN PACIFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—In view of the high cost of living the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway have authorized a special allowance to remain in force until the end of 1920, representing an increase of 25 per cent on all pension payments to officers and employees on the pension roll. The present scale of payments was adopted in 1902 and the directors are of the opinion that these allowances do not, under present circumstances, afford such measure of support as it was intended they should give. According to the last annual report, the pension allowance for the year ending Dec. 31 amounted to \$267,097.43, there being 854 officers and employees on the roll.

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DESTROYERS SENT OUT FOR HAWKER

British Admiralty Considers, However, That in View of Vast Areas Involved Prospect of Finding Aviator Is Remote

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The British naval authorities have dispatched destroyers in search of Harry G. Hawker and Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie Grieve, the aviators who started on a trans-Atlantic flight from St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Sunday afternoon, though in view of the vast areas involved, the Admiralty considers that the prospects of finding them are extremely remote. Two squadrons of aeroplanes also searched yesterday unsuccessfully.

The British Government has issued a statement showing the measures taken by the Air Ministry and the Admiralty to insure safety to aviators but warns future aspirants that the Admiralty's commitments in distant oceans make it impossible to patrol 20,000 miles of ocean in connection with private enterprises.

NC-4 Flight Is Postponed

Engine Trouble Causes Trip to Lisbon to Be Put Off for One Day

PONTA DELGADA, Azores (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Engine trouble caused the postponement today of the flight of the NC-4 from Ponta Delgada to Lisbon which it had been planned to start at daylight today. The crew boarded the plane two hours before sunrise to tune up the motors. After making three unsuccessful attempts to take off with one engine functioning properly, Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read, decided that it was too late to remedy the trouble this morning in order to take off in time to make the flight to Lisbon in daylight hours.

Thousands of persons who crowded the decks of ships in the harbor and vantage points on the water front were disappointed at the failure to start today. Commander Read is confident that the engine trouble is not important and that it will be remedied in time to begin the flight to Lisbon at daylight tomorrow, weather permitting.

Crowds of souvenir hunters who tried to get pieces of the NC-3, the flagship of the flight, which is moored in the harbor here, made it necessary today for the naval authorities to issue orders that the ship be guarded day and night.

Field Ice May Have Affected Engines

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland.—Hope for the safety of Harry G. Hawker and Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie Grieve, missing since they set out Sunday in their Sopwith biplane for Ireland, virtually is abandoned by the other British flyers here.

The opinion is gaining ground that field ice and bergs extending for 100 miles off the coast affected the engines through the cold congealing the oil. The American airmen who flew to Trepassey from Rockaway, New York, found that this condition caused serious inconvenience, disturbing all their engines and causing some of them to burn out.

KING GEORGE CALLS FOR 'SPIRIT OF UNITY'

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SHEFFIELD, England (Tuesday).—Replying to a loyal address here today, King George appealed for a continuance of the friendship and mutual interest which was displayed in the trenches between wealth and labor while the tremendous problems of reconstruction were being solved.

"Their settlement," he said, "depends upon the maintenance of that spirit of unity which inspired the national effort and never failed in the hour of trial." He added that he believed the country would emerge from the war strengthened and more closely united in its aspirations toward the high ideals of civilization and progress.

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VERBATIM REPORTS WILL BE PUBLISHED

We are glad to be able to announce that arrangements have now been made by which, when the two suits now pending, that of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors, and J. V. Bittmore vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors, come before the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the proceedings will be reported verbatim from day to day in this paper. These reports will be taken from the notes of the official stenographer, and will be printed without comment.

GENERAL STRIKE IN TORONTO DEFERRED

Postponement Decided Upon at Mass Meeting of Organized Labor—Winnipeg Strike Said to Be Aimed at Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—At the greatest mass meeting of organized labor ever held in this city 105 unions yesterday pledged unanimous support to the Metal Trades Council, but in view of the report of the executive committee of the Trades and Labor Council that negotiations are to open on Friday morning between the metal trade employers and the Metal Trades Council the call for a general strike will be deferred until Monday night.

The convention also passed a resolution requesting the Premier to introduce immediately legislation for an eight-hour day, a 44-hour week for all the workers in Canada working longer hours, without any reduction in the daily pay, or immediately make a public announcement that this will be done.

There are over 28,000 trade unionists in the city, all of whom are prepared to support the striking metal workers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The first trustworthy account of what is really happening in Winnipeg has been brought to the capital by Mr. F. Davis, Member of Parliament for Neepawa, Manitoba, who reached Ottawa from the Manitoba capital yesterday. He stated that he has interviewed the provincial and municipal authorities as well as the military people and Mr. H. W. Dufoe, the editor of the Winnipeg Free Press.

Mr. Dufoe, he said, as well as what is known as the committee of 1000 was of the opinion that the movement was revolutionary in character. He added that no concessions were looked for on the part of the employees and the general feeling was that Winnipeg was but the spearhead of a general movement against the Canadian Government and that it must be fought out.

Strike Aimed at Government

The committee of 1000 sought to impress upon him, Mr. Davis said, that the strike was aimed at the present system of government. The committee was of the opinion that only a firm display of force would remedy the evil without bloodshed. Such signs as "Open by permission of the central committee," and "Permitted by authority of central strike committee" were everywhere visible outside restaurants and theaters.

A statement made in the Canadian Senate yesterday afternoon shows that the government is taking every precaution to maintain law and order in Winnipeg. In response to an inquiry from the opposition as to what steps the government was taking, Sir James Loughheed, leader of the government in the upper chamber, replied:

No Change in Situation

"There is no change in the situation in Winnipeg. No overt act has been committed. There have been no disturbances or rioting of any kind. The government, however, is impressed with the gravity of the situation, and has taken all necessary steps to maintain law and order. It has within the city a number of troops, sufficient, I venture to say, to suppress any rioting or disturbance. The ninth regiment, the seventy-ninth regiment, the one hundredth regiment, the one hundred and sixteenth regiment, the Fl. Garry horse and the thirteenth battery, all those units, up to strength, are in the city, and in addition, there are ample reserves made up of civil units. In addition there are a number of North-west Mounted Police in Winnipeg, including a squad just returned from overseas, which is at present detained in Winnipeg pending development of any serious disturbances. Under the circumstances, I venture to say that, with the force which I have mentioned, the government should be able to maintain law and order in that city."

In reply to a further question, Sir James said that the military forces would not supersede the civil authorities. They were in Winnipeg simply to reinforce the provisional local authorities.

Strike Called in Amherst, Nova Scotia

AMHERST, Nova Scotia (Tuesday).—A general strike was called here today for the introduction of a nine-hour day. Every industrial plant in the city was tied up and 3000 men were idle.

REPEAL PLAN HAS SLIGHT SUPPORT

No General Sentiment Shown in Congress to Further President's Plan for Removing War-Time Ban on Wine and Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As the opinion of members of Congress began to make itself felt yesterday, it was increasingly evident that President Wilson's recommendation for the repeal of the War-Time Prohibition Act, as it applied to wine and beer, had kindled no general sentiment in Congress for such an act. The only voice raised in favor was that of Adolph J. Sabath, Representative from Illinois, who introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives to repeal the entire War-Time Prohibition Act. This, however, was not taken seriously.

James A. Reed, United States Senator from Missouri, who led the fight against the war-time dry law, asserted that under no circumstances would he introduce a resolution in accordance with the President's suggestion.

Drys Claim Majority

A majority vote against a repealing resolution in either House would defeat it, and the drys assert that they can count on a large majority against repeal of any part of the War-Time Prohibition Act. When the nationwide prohibition amendment to the Constitution was proposed, it obtained the necessary two-thirds vote of both Houses and the new Congress is declared to be more largely opposed to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors than was the last Congress. Morris Sheppard, United States Senator from Texas and sponsor both of war-time prohibition and the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, pointed out that most of the opposition, certainly the greater part of the noise about it, was centered in New York, Philadelphia, and a few other cities.

"I do not know what Senator will be brave enough to offer a bill to repeal the War-Time Prohibition Act," he said. "Of one thing, however, there is absolute certainty, and that is that any attempt at repeal will be defeated. There is no chance of the advocates of the repeal mustering anything like a majority vote."

Concessions Enough Made

"Instead of the law being repealed, the Senate will pass one to provide for carrying out the provisions of the war-time dry measure enacted at the last Congress, which goes into effect July 1. The Senate has already made two concessions to President Wilson on war-time prohibition and is in no frame of mind to yield further. We exempted wine and beer when the food law of 1917 was passed. The President at that time had appealed to the Anti-Saloon League and other forces among the prohibition amendment advocates to exempt wine and beer. The President last year asked that war-time prohibition be deferred for one year. The Senate agreed upon nine months as the extreme limit of postponement."

"To my mind the President in his recommendation for repeal of the war-time dry law was influenced by representations made to him in Paris of widespread unrest of Labor as to enforcement of the law. These representations were exaggerated. But the President apparently did not realize it."

Agitation Will Not Prevail

"The only real sentiment against the nation-wide prohibition law becoming operative July 1 is in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and San Francisco. In those cities you find concentrated the agitation against it. But it will not prevail nor influence the Senate."

"As to returning soldiers favoring repeal of the prohibition law, that is all propaganda put out by opponents of prohibition. From all I have heard the great majority of returning soldiers are impressed with the effect of liquor as they have witnessed it in London and Paris. They believe that this nation would be better off without it. It must be remembered that before the war, three-fourths of the territory of the country, with half of the population, had been voted dry. A great number of these soldiers came from territory that was already dry and they are not influenced by the agitation to keep the rest of the Nation wet."

View of Wets Expressed

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator from New Jersey, expressed the view held by many in Congress. He said yesterday:

"In regard to prohibition, 45 states have ratified the constitutional amendment which, on Jan. 16, 1920, will become the law of the land. A law was enacted by Congress providing for complete prohibition on July 1. This law was to automatically continue until the army demobilized. If the army is demobilized before the amendment takes effect, beer and wine can be sold during the interim. A repeal of this statute at this time would create extensive debate, would delay necessary appropriations imperatively needed for the support of the government and would delay consideration of the peace treaty."

"The President is uninformed of the situation, not being in touch with affairs here. I, therefore, feel that any attempt to pass a repealing act at this time would be unwise."

BIG MARINE DEAL MAKING PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—If the stockholders approve the recommendations of the finance committee and directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company which were decided upon at a meeting on Tuesday, ships and assets of the subsidiary concerns of the company will be sold to a syndicate representing a British company for approximately \$130,000,000, according to announcement by P. S. A. Franklin, president. Mr. Franklin said that the restrictions which had threatened to break off the deal had been removed and that the sale would be made for cash.

BRITISH LEADERS ON PROHIBITION

Hope for Progress in England Based on Example of United States and on Emphasis War Has Laid on Value of Sobriety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The prohibition movement in England is a long way behind that in the United States in three different directions," said the Rev. J. H. B. Masterman, of London, England, Canon of Coventry, who represents the United Kingdom Alliance in the international prohibition course being given by the Anti-Saloon League of America, in talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"First—The teaching of temperance ideals in the schools is, as far as I can gather, far more effective here than with us. Our main difficulty is that, although the teachers have a good syllabus, established by the Board of Education, they complain of the crowded curriculum and are not really interested, so temperance teaching is practically a dead letter. I gather that much of your success here is due to the work done in the schools."

"Second—Our business men do not yet even begin to grasp the idea of prohibition. I have been much impressed with the different point of view of the American business men. Our men do not believe that prohibition is a practical possibility; they still look upon it as an idea of a few fanatics. Then, too, they are afraid of the effect on the working people if an attempt should be made to enforce it, in view of the present Labor unrest."

Church Is Lukewarm

"Third—They feel that the churches, in England, though interested in temperance work, are very lukewarm toward prohibition. The number of important men in the Church of England, for which I can speak, who are interested in prohibition is very small. I think that only three or four of our bishops have announced themselves to be in favor of it. And I know of no church organ that will touch the subject. This is partly due to entanglement with the trade, I think, and partly to the fear of a recrudescence of puritanism. One of our church members commenting on the Federal Prohibition Amendment in the United States, predicted that America had embarked on a career sure to prove disastrous. Many good people far above the suspicion of self-interest look upon alcohol as given by God for the good of man."

"The hopeful aspect of the situation is the influence which the United States may have and the way the war has awakened in business men the realization of how efficiency is being wasted, sacrificed by drink. Our great hope of repeat, is in the normal feeling which America's example will aid in arousing."

Labor Must Be Converted

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, of London, England, vice-president of the Strength of Britain movement and of the National Temperance League, who also is here to attend the Anti-Saloon League conference, said he had come to study the working and effect of prohibition in the United States and Canada and to work out a plan of campaign for the whole English-speaking world.

"We must persuade Labor that it's worth while, for we shall never get prohibition until we do convert Labor," said Dr. Saleeby. "Women's help will be invaluable in this and when they join in the work as they should we shall win. We will take local option first, or whatever we can get, but the first step toward national prohibition is, it seems to me, total prohibition, and Labor is opposed to that. They claim that if the rich man has his liquor they should be allowed their beer."

Speaking of Scotland, with whose drink problem he is familiar, Dr. Saleeby added, "The Scottish race is being destroyed by whisky. Scotland must say today whether she will have the Scottish race, the most valuable race in the world, or Scotch whisky."

OCCUPATION OF RIGA ANNOUNCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—A Libau telegram states that Lettish troops have occupied Riga, while the Estonian headquarters report that great victories have been gained recently near Narva on the Gdoff front.

GERMANS GRANTED UNTIL MAY 29 FOR REPLY TO TERMS

Allies Allow an Extension of Time in View of Intention of German Delegation to Submit Additional Practical Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The following request for an extension of time of the Peace Conference and the role of the Allies, granting the Germans until May 29, were issued this evening:

"To his excellency the president of the Peace Conference, Mr. Clemenceau: "Sir, "The German peace delegation intends during the next few days to submit communications to the allied and associated governments on the following points, which in the eyes of the delegation fall under the definition of suggestions of a practical nature. First, a note concerning territorial questions of a practical nature in the east; second, a note concerning Alsace-Lorraine; third, a note concerning the occupied territories; fourth, a note concerning the extent and discharge of the obligation undertaken by Germany in view of reparation; fifth, a note concerning the further practical treatment of the questions of Labor law; sixth, a note concerning the treatment of German private property in enemy countries."

"Besides this, a syllabus is being prepared of the observations which are called for from the German Government by the draft of the treaty of peace in its detailed provisions. The problem involved being, in part, of a very complicated nature, and it having been necessary to discuss them extensively with the experts in Versailles as well as with those in Berlin, it will not be possible to dispose of them within the time limit of 15 days, notified by Your Excellency on the 7th inst., although the delegation will take pains to transmit as many notes as possible within the limit. Having regard to this, I beg, in the name of the German delegation, to move that the contents of the intended notes be regarded as having already been made subject of discussion in writing, and that the requisite time be granted to us for a more detailed exposition."

"Accept, sir, the assurance of my highest esteem. (Signed) "BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

"The text of the reply to the note of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, dated May 20, follows:

"Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th of May, stating that the subjects on which the German delegation wishes to offer suggestions are so complicated that the memoranda of the German delegation cannot be completed within the 15 days granted on the 7th instant and asking in consequence for an extension of the time limit."

"In reply I beg to inform your excellency that the allied and associated governments are willing to grant an extension until Thursday, May 29. (Signed) "G. CLEMENCEAU."

Responsibility Affirmed

Mr. Clemenceau Says It Is Too Late for Germans to Deny Aggression

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The text of a German note regarding reparations and indemnity and the reply of Mr. Clemenceau, as president of the Peace Conference, have just been made public here. In the former the German delegates urge that they cannot admit that there could arise out of a responsibility incurred by the former German Government, in regard to the origin of the war, any right for the allied and associated powers to be indemnified by Germany for losses suffered during the war. Mr. Clemenceau, by referring to previous correspondence between the German Government and the Allies, reasons that Germany, recognized in 1918 her aggression and her responsibility and that it is too late to seek to deny them today.

Mr. Orlando, the Italian Premier, has left for Bardonecchia, a small town between Modena and Turin which was chosen for the holding of the Cabinet council in order that he should be away from Paris as short a time as possible. The Matin states that during a conversation regarding the Adriatic question some important concessions have been made by the Italian delegates and that a solution, against which President Wilson can take no exception, having been arrived at, Mr. Orlando wishes to obtain the sanction of his Cabinet. It is stated that a number of other questions, including spheres of influence in Asia Minor, will be discussed at Bardonecchia.

Dutch-Belgian Situation

Important conversations are taking place between Mr. Simon, Colonial Minister, and Viscount Milner on the subject of Togoland and the Kameruns. Further consideration of Dutch-Belgian affairs by the Council of Four is reported and the conciliatory attitude of Belgium makes probable the satisfactory settlement of this difficult problem. No decision, however, has yet been arrived at. Tuesday—It is generally thought

that the peace treaty will be signed during the first week of June, but that this will only mark the beginning of a fresh and more acute era of difficulties, as a campaign among the Socialists of all countries is being begun by the Germans to secure serious modification of the terms, particularly in the "reparation" clause.

The Austrian delegates have handed in their credentials, but the terms of the treaty are not likely to be presented to them this week.

Consideration of Fiume Question

On Monday morning, Mr. Clemenceau had interviews with both Stephen Pichon and Marshal Foch, and afterwards called on President Wilson. No solution has yet been found to the Fiume question, and although negotiations between Mr. Orlando and Dr. Trumbitch, the Serbian delegate, have been interrupted, this does not necessarily imply that the hope of finding a basis of agreement has been abandoned.

Paul Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Affairs Minister, and Jonkhoeur van Karnebeck, Dutch Minister, have been heard by the Council of Four on the question of a revision of the 1839 treaties. Mr. Hymans discussed the effects of these treaties on Belgium in 1914 and pointed to the fact that the capture of Antwerp, owing to the Scheldt being closed to the British Navy, had enabled the Germans to establish a submarine base on the coast. It appears that while Holland expresses her desire for friendly consideration of the question with Belgium, she is adamant where any cession of territory is concerned.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Peace Conference last night made public the text of the German note regarding reparation and the reply made by Mr. Clemenceau, as president of the conference.

German Note on Reparation

The German note reads:

"At Versailles, May 13, 1919.

"To His Excellency, Mr. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference.

"Sir—In the draft of the peace treaty submitted to the German delegates, Part VIII, concerning reparation, begins with Article 231, which reads as follows:

"The allied and associated governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the allied and associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies."

"Now the obligation to make reparation has been accepted by Germany by virtue of the note from Secretary of State Lansing of Nov. 5, 1918, independently of the question of responsibility for the war. The German delegation cannot admit that there could arise out of a responsibility incurred by the former German Government in regard to the origin of the world war any right for the allied and associated powers to be indemnified by Germany for losses suffered during the war.

Question of Responsibility

"The representatives of the allied and associated states have, moreover, declared several times that the German people should not be held responsible for the faults committed by their governments. The German people did not will the war and would not have undertaken a war of aggression. They have always remained convinced that this war was for them a defensive war.

"The German delegates also do not share the view of the allied and associated governments in regard to the origin of the war. They cannot consider the former German Government as the party which was solely or chiefly to blame for the war. The draft of the treaty of peace transmitted by you contains no facts in support of this view; no proof on the subject is furnished therein. The German delegates, therefore, beg you to be so good as to communicate to them the report of the commission set up by the allied and associated governments for the purpose of establishing the responsibility of the authors of the war.

"Pray accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my high consideration.

"BROCKDORF-RANTZAU"

Mr. Clemenceau's Reply

The reply of Mr. Clemenceau, dated May 20, 1919, follows:

"Mr. Chairman—In your note of May 13 you state that Germany, while 'accepting,' in November, 1918, 'the obligation to make reparation,' did not understand such an acceptance to mean that her responsibility was involved either for the war or for the acts of the former German Government and that it is only possible to conceive of such an obligation if its origin and cause is the responsibility of the author of the damage. You add that the German people would never have undertaken a war of aggression.

"Yet, in the note from Secretary of State Lansing of Nov. 5, 1918, which you approve of and advise in favor of your contention, it is stated that the obligation to make reparation arises out of Germany's aggression by land, sea, and air."

"As the German Government did not at the time make any protest against this allegation, it thereby recognizes it as well-founded. Therefore, Germany recognized in 1918, implicitly but clearly, both the aggression and her responsibility.

Too Late for a Denial

"It is too late to seek to deny them today.

"It would be impossible, you state further, that the German people should be regarded as the accomplices of the faults committed by the former German Government. However, Germany has never claimed, and such a declaration would have been contrary to all principles of international law, that a modification of its political regime or a change in the governing personnel would be sufficient to extinguish an obligation already undertaken by any nation. She did not act

upon the principle she now contends for either in 1871 as regards France after the proclamation of the Republic, nor in 1917, in regard to Russia after the revolution which abolished the Tsarist régime.

"Finally, you ask that the report of the commission on responsibility be communicated to you. In reply we beg to say that the allied and associated powers consider the reports of the commissions set up by the Peace Conference as documents of an internal character which cannot be transmitted to you.

"Accept, Mr. Chairman, etc.

"G. CLEMENCEAU."

Plans for New Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Prohibitionists now in convention in this city are preparing to apply for new legislation with regard to the maximum quantity of liquor to be prescribed by physicians for internal use, placing the limit at eight ounces, also that universal prescription forms be issued by the department to physicians on application and that all physicians be required to use these forms except in cases of so-called emergency.

Switzerland and Blockade Measures

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The allied and associated governments yesterday asked the Swiss Federal Council if it was ready to take rigorous measures concerning the blockade, if Germany should refuse to sign the peace treaty, according to the Swiss Telegraph Agency.

"This means," says the agency, "that the Allies desire to know whether Switzerland will consent to prohibit all exports from and imports into Germany, except those permitted by the Allies during the war. The object of the Allies is to avoid misunderstandings about future restrictions on exportations into Switzerland in the event of the Germans declining to sign the peace treaty. The federal authorities are examining the note and will reply to it shortly."

Kerensky Appeal for Russia

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Alexander F. Kerensky and seven other members of the Russian Constituent Assembly and members of the Parisian Union for the Regeneration of Russia today issued an appeal to the democracies of the world for prompt action, with a view to helping Russia out of her present chaotic condition. The appeal proposes that delegates from all the powers and including representatives of organized labor go to Russia and explain to the people and the different Russian governments the democratic aims the powers are pursuing.

The appeal says: "It should be stated categorically that the different governments repudiate the idea of any intervention policy in Russia today as when the Washington Government issued its proclamation at the time of sending American forces to Siberia."

The message, "Our Duty in Siberia," says:

"It was clearly announced in the most public and solemn manner that the United States did not contemplate any interference of any kind with the political sovereignty of Russia, any intervention in her internal affairs or any impairment of her territorial integrity.

"The United States does not intend to permit any agents to interfere with the sovereign rights of the Russian Government. There has been no interference in internal affairs of the Russian people, and no action has been taken by the United States troops which could justify the said taking sides in the different internal affairs, which should be respected by all and especially by guests, as we are. It is hoped that every citizen of the United States in Siberia and especially those wearing the United States military uniform will constantly keep in mind these facts and fully respect, not only the laws, but the customs and traditions of the people.

"In any body of men as large as the American expeditionary force, unfortunately, there will always be found individuals who will act so as to bring discredit to his countrymen. This expedition has been no exception to this general rule. This fact, however, should cause all of us to conduct ourselves that the Russian people will realize that the United States soldier is a man of good habits, self-respecting and honorable."

"In our relations to the political life of the Russian people, the greatest care must be exercised not to become involved, and if we have any views as to the policies of the contending factions, care should be exercised not to express those views to Russian people, as this may become a most offensive interference in their own affairs."

LONDON EDITORS IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Henry W. Massingham, editor of The London Nation, and Clement K. Shorter, editor of The London Sphere, who are visiting the United States together, arrived in Boston yesterday from New York City. Mr. Massingham and Mr. Shorter were entertained at the Odd Volumes Club last evening.

ARTILLERY STORE DEPOTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Construction of immense artillery storage depots at Savannah, Illinois; Port Clinton, Ohio, and Aberdeen, Maryland, has been authorized by the War Department. The Savannah and Port Clinton contracts will call for the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 each and that at Aberdeen \$500,000.

LUXURY TAX OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Repeal of the luxury tax section of the War Revenue Bill, imposing a levy on costly wearing apparel, soda water, and a variety of other articles, was practically decided on yesterday by the Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, but formal action was defeated.

GERMAN VIEWS ON SIGNING OF TERMS

Statement Authorized by Cabinet Declares Germany Declines to Subscribe Because Conditions Spell Destruction to Nation

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—

"Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before it because they spell the economic destruction, political dishonor, and moral degradation of the entire German Nation, not only for the present, but also for still unborn generations," was a statement authorized by the Cabinet this morning through The Associated Press.

The peace commission of the National Assembly met with the Cabinet at 6 o'clock last evening, the session being under guard, and held in strict secrecy. Even members of the committee were barred. Bernhard Dernburg and Mr. Wessels, Minister for Social Policy, who have returned from Spa, participated in the discussion.

The German peace mission at Versailles in the course of the next few days will transmit a series of notes dealing with the issues involved on the eastern frontier, in Alsace-Lorraine and occupied territory, the size of the indemnity, the manner of its payment, German property in hostile countries and the rights of labor.

Consequences of Acceptance

"That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of the peace conditions the American press itself has recognized without question," the statement continues. "Toward them Germany took the standpoint that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded and that the entente was unjustified in imposing such demands."

"Germany has not only a moral right to compliance with the general promises made it, but a firmly grounded, definite, clearly-defined claim, according to the basic rules of international law, on all the Entente Powers, and especially on the United States. A specific recognition of the right of Germany and of the German people to a peace of right, justice, and reconciliation, instead of the paragraphed song of hate which was written at Versailles, is contained in the note of the American Secretary of State Lansing of Nov. 5, 1918.

"In it the Secretary of State notified the Swiss Minister in Washington unconditionally that the established basis of President Wilson's 14 points should be authoritative for the peace conditions. Secretary Lansing announced further that the entente governments, after careful consideration, were also prepared to recognize the conditions set up by President Wilson as the basis for the conclusion of peace.

Germany's Sole Asset

"The declaration of rights emanating from these specific declarations of all the Entente Powers and the United States constitutes Germany's sole asset in the general moral breakdown of all international politics which has found unsurpassable expression in the Versailles terms.

"Germany answers them with its clearly juristic right in international law. Toward the politico-moral bankruptcy of Versailles the German Nation stands as a creditor with undeniable rights, and it is not in a position to yield on this chief point. Germany concluded peace on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points, which all America had made its own, and all America, every individual, is responsible for the fulfillment of its claims.

"It is not the German people's business to indicate how its rights shall be realized by the 14 points, or especially by the note of Secretary Lansing. That, rather, is the task of those who constructed the 14 points and brought them to acceptance, thereby inducing Germany to lay down her weapons. We do not believe that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and the American people can take other than this German standpoint if they do not wish to do that which President Wilson in his message of Dec. 4, 1917, condemned categorically when he said: 'We would dishonor our own cause if we treated Germany any other than justly and in a non-partisan manner and did not insist upon justice toward all, no matter how the war ended. We demand nothing which we are not ready ourselves to admit.'

Demands of German People

"And the German people demand nothing more than that which President Wilson announced in his message. We demand nothing more than that Americans place the 14 points opposite the peace terms. We do not believe that anyone in the United States will then have the courage to claim that there can be found in the peace conditions one single trace left of President Wilson's program.

"And here begins America's definite duty to step in. America either must put its 14 points through or do so that it does not want to do so, that in no case may a tenant be led to believe that America desires to have the peace conditions count as President Wilson's 14 points.

"That is our demand, to which we cling, and we cannot imagine what argument from the American side would be effective against it."

In President Wilson's message to Congress on Dec. 4, 1917, no passage can be found in textual agreement with the quotation in the German Cabinet's statement. The quotation appears to be a condensation from the following passages:

"We can do this (concentrate on the prosecution of the task of winning the war) with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm, because we know that for us this is a war of high principle, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or spoliation. . . . It is

because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our Nation and all of that which is held dear of principle and of purpose, that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention, for our foes as well as for our friends. The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions."

REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADERS CONFER

National Chairman Discusses the Outlook With "Old Guard" and Progressives—Financial Plans for 1920 Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Will H. Hays, chairman of the National Republican Committee, came to Washington yesterday, primarily to participate in the conferences of Republican state chairmen and Republican Women's Committee chairmen to be held here this week, and what was quite as important, from a political viewpoint, to talk over policies and prospects in Congress with Republican leaders of both houses.

Mr. Hays discussed matters with the "old guard" and Progressives. It was given out last evening by the Republicans that the Progressive fight was about over, that Charles L. McNary, United States Senator from Oregon, and Asle J. Gronna, United States Senator from North Dakota, would represent the Progressives on the Committee on Committees, and that Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, would be elected chairman of the Finance Committee without difficulty.

Speaking of the Republican campaign of 1920, Mr. Hays said: "Everybody recognizes the necessity of meeting legitimate campaign expenses. There is just one way for this money to be provided, and that is by means of small contributions from the great membership of the party. This plan will be followed completely. A general committee of ways and means, acting with Mr. Upham, the treasurer, will carry this work into each state and into the cities and towns with a definite organization for the raising of money. The purpose will be to get small contributions from a great many members of the party. It is the plan to have these sustaining contributions run from year to year and in amounts from one dollar up. No contribution of more than \$1000 will be received from any one."

At the opening conference of men and women state chairmen, Mr. Hays said that women are entitled to participate in the affairs of the Republican Party on full equality with men.

ALLIES FAVORING OMSK GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In official circles here it is said that the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan are working through their peace delegations in Paris in harmony with representatives of the Omsk Government, with a view to recognizing it as the government of all non-Bolshevik Russia. There continue to be proofs of the decline of bolshevism in Russia and the successes of the non-Bolshevik Russian arms are on the increase.

Information received here yesterday was that the recent note of Acting Foreign Minister Soukine to Gen. W. S. Graves of the American Army was intended for home consumption rather than because of any feeling against the Americans. The military forces of the Omsk Government have reached the point where they want to be recognized as the dominant force in Siberia. General Semenov and Horvath have become reconciled and have accepted commissions under Kolchak. The note to the American general is said to have been issued largely in deference to these two leaders, who wished it understood that they could take care of the situation without foreign troops.

GOVERNOR COOLIDGE DEFENDS TENANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A message was sent to the House of Representatives yesterday by Governor Coolidge, calling attention to the practice of some landlords of evicting tenants without reasonable notice and recommending the passage of an act to extend the period that a tenant shall have before he is forced to vacate his tenement.

CANADIAN PACKERS AND WORKMEN MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Representatives of various big packing interests and of the striking workmen came together yesterday in joint conference for the first time, both being anxious for an immediate settlement of the matters in dispute so that the 4000 men now idle may return to work.

IMPORTATION OF RAW MATERIALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—An official decree makes free the importation of raw materials.

PROHIBITION BILL IN CANADA APPROVED

Fact Emphasized That Big Labor Employers and Industrial Concerns Refuse to Hire Men Who Are Addicted to Use of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—There was no debate on the second reading of the Canadian Government's prohibition measure at the sitting of the House yesterday, and the House immediately went into committee on it. Generally speaking, the members were in favor of the bill which, it was positively declared, met with the approval of the people of Canada.

It was stated that the Dominion Alliance approved the position of Sir Thomas White, the acting Premier, and that it was prepared to accept the provincial view as the governing view. One member emphasized the fact that all big employers of labor, railways, steamship companies and industrial concerns refused to employ men who were addicted to strong liquor.

Great profit, it was asserted, had accrued to Canada through the passing of the prohibition measure during the war and it was also stated that the enforcement of the prohibition law would result in greater benefit to Canada than any other measure which has been passed. Dr. Clark, the member for Red Deer, in supporting the bill, said that he thought it would be a fair thing to do to take the voice of the Canadian people at the end of the year to which the bill applied.

Dr. Whidden, a member from Manitoba, expressed the opinion that the bill met the approval of all intelligent people with regard to a passion which had grown out of barbaric instinct.

Another member claimed that a propaganda had been started to give the impression to the public that the workingman was opposed to prohibition and in favor of the liquor traffic, and he estimated that \$100,000 had been spent for this purpose and to get the support of the working man for the liquor interests.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S POLITICAL CRISIS

Coalition Government Has Dramatic Ending—Sir Michael Cashin Asked to Form Ministry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—The national or coalition government of Newfoundland, which came into existence in August, 1917, came to a sudden and dramatic ending on Tuesday in the Legislature. When the House met, Sir Michael Cashin, Finance Minister, moved that it adjourn until Friday next and that the government, as at present constituted, "does not possess the confidence of the members of this House."

No previous arrangement was entered into with the leader of the Opposition, Mr. John S. Currie, who is editor of the Daily News, consequently Mr. Currie did not second the motion. The Prime Minister thereupon rose and stated that as his Finance Minister and also a majority of his following evidently desired to terminate the existence of the national government, he was quite prepared to face the situation and to have the motion put to a vote, and he would second the resolution.

Some other members spoke briefly, including the leader of the Opposition who disclaimed any intention of being associated with either faction but would vote for the resolution.

The leader of the Fishermen's Union Party, who is a member of the government, also supported the resolution, as he did not wish to see the national government prolong its existence any further, since some members evidently wished to have it ended.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

On Wednesday forenoon, Sir William Lloyd waited on His Excellency, the Governor, and advised him to call on Sir Michael Cashin to form a ministry. Sir Michael has undertaken the duty, but has asked for time. He has two days in which to accomplish his task, as the House does not meet until Friday. The official Opposition so far is standing aloof from both parties and does not feel inclined to support either faction.

The parties, as far as can be learned, stand at present as follows: Cashinites, nine; Lloydites, 10; Opposition, six, so that neither party can form a government without the aid of the Opposition. The next move is looked forward to with deep interest.

VETERANS' POLITICAL POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—The Ontario Great War Veterans Association will not use its power as a political organization. This was decided on at the

THEATRICAL

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A dramatic presentation of the actual Old Testament text. One presentation only.

Sunday May 25

MURAT THEATRE INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

closing session of the recent annual business meeting. The question was brought up by a resolution from Brantford asking that the G. W. V. A. organize as a political party and elect candidates for the provincial and Dominion houses. Among about 60 resolutions passed were requests that the government bar all aliens from entering the country at the present time, a minimum wage for all workers, a government pension for all, the prohibition of the exportation of food from Canada to foreign countries until the Canadian demand is supplied, total disability pensions for all soldiers of \$1000 per year, and the disfranchisement of all defaulters, deserters, and conscientious objectors.

BOLSHEVISM IN GERMANY GAINING

British Army Officers Report That the Faith of the Working Classes in the Ebert Government Is Undermined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A report on conditions in Germany, made by British army officers, has been received through official channels here, and indicates that bolshevism is gaining rapidly.

The report says in part:

"The faith of the working classes in the Ebert Government is undermined. The bureaucratic and educated classes are powerless to avert the ruin and collapse of social order that stares them in the face. The powers for order and reconstruction are impotent before the terror and spreading influence of bolshevism. So long as the people starve they will be prone to express their rage and indignation against the Allies by siding with the powers of revolution and anarchy. Under these conditions the present government is of the opinion that it will not be able to cope with the ultra socialist and bolshevistic movement in their midst. The German people will not listen to reason and law while their women and children go hungry and the workmen despair of obtaining work under ordered conditions."

"If the present government falls, the Independents (who have been negotiating with the Left wing Majority Socialists) will assume power. The Independents have already undermined the influence of the government over the working classes. The avowed aims of the party are the immediate socialization of all industrial concerns, such as iron, steel, banking and insurance; dissolution of the loyalist army and volunteer corps and disarming of the bourgeoisie. It may be taken as certain that this government would become Bolshevist at the first Spartacist rising."

"The booby of bolshevism is undoubtedly being used as an argument to modify the peace terms; but the danger is none the less real and imminent because it is perverted to this use."

SENATE COURTESY IS ACKNOWLEDGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson yesterday sent acknowledgment from Paris of the notification cabled him by the special Senate committee that the Senate had convened in extraordinary session and was ready to receive communications.

"Please express my appreciation to the Senate committee of its courtesy," the message said, "and say that I have communicated with the Congress in the usual manner through the message presented yesterday, and express the hope that I may soon be present in Washington to communicate to them full information with regard to international affairs."

The President requested Secretary Tumulty to transmit a copy of the cable message to the special House committee which sent its formal notification in a letter addressed to the President at the White House.

TOPEKA PLANES MAKE GOOD TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—The cross-country airplanes arrived from Topeka shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. There was a strong and bumpy wind, but good time was made, 67 miles in 40 minutes. All the planes made good landings.

AGATE PENDANTS AND SCARFINS

Our Aztecs are found amongst gravel in Oregon on beaches and on the island deserts. Polished and mounted they make beautiful jewelry.

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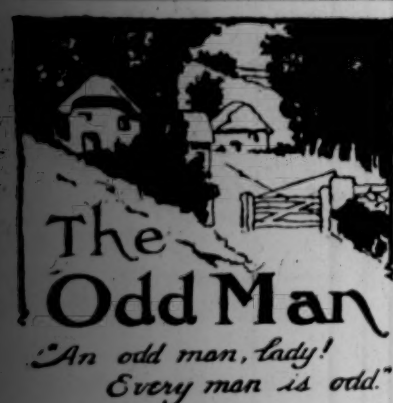
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The Oyster-Opener

There is at the corner of a certain avenue and a certain street in Paris, not far distant from the Eiffel tower, a booth or stall whereon are heaped in an admired order numbers of the innocent and contemplative oyster. Over these, standing at the receipt of custom, presides the subject of our paper, she to whom we would gladly refer as the "Appy Earled Oyster Opener," were it not that even this tonic alliteration may draw us from the path of the most correct English. The sight of a lady opening oysters is not in itself remarkable. Other ladies before her have chosen this honorable calling and have in all cases displayed the deft firmness that is rapidly gaining for woman her place in the world. But the subject of our paper has a distinguishing characteristic in that she wears a fur coat and that, we venture to think, is a slight not always seen. An oyster-opener in calico, or a stuff frock, or a spring bonnet, that if you like, is not a rare sight, but an oyster-opener in a fur coat has a rich distinctiveness, a certain dash that is not shared by the sisters in her pro-



The whistling oysters

fection, though perhaps "oyster" is hardly dignified enough a word to be used when talking of oysters. Just as oysters ought not to dash, indeed cannot, so their guardian ought not.

Her Coat of Fur

The coat of this oyster-opener is long skirted and of a handsome brown, but we are not sure whether it be the spoil of some pony or of the sable. It has been pointed out to us that the present prices of foodstuffs justify me in believing the coat to be of sable, and perhaps it is. At all events, it is very effective, and when the oil lamp shines on it about dusk of a brisk evening, it glitters bravely as the oyster-opener leans over her work and disentangles the reluctant shellfish from its covering.

That she does so gently and considerately, thereby gaining the esteem and confidence of her wards, is shown in the following instance, that we deem not without interest in more than one respect. On Nov. 11, when Paris was busy celebrating the armistice, the oyster-opener, of course, had decorated her booth and wore a tri-colored cockade. She exchanged remarks and congratulations with her customers and with passers-by. Joy decked her countenance and victory sounded in her voice. She even went so far as to offer an American private some of her stock. But he came from Cotuit, being a member of the twenty-sixth division, and so, not spurned, but smiling, passed them by, those oysters, please our oyster-opener with a little of that frolic archness that hath ever distinguished the Massachusetts from Plymouth Colony, and again from the settlement at New Haven.

Patriotic Bivalves

Yes, the oyster-opener was happy that day and that fact was not lost upon her charges. A movement might have been observed among them, their reticent, seawardly bulks seemed to be agitated and finally a Breton oyster said in a Breton accent, that if the patroness pleased they had in their number a corps of whistling oysters who would take it as a privilege if she would permit them to render the Marseillaise. Much touched, the oyster-opener at once acceded and the national air was rendered that stirred the hearts of the auditors, who by this time numbered two chauffeurs, the Royalist baker from the other corner, a Roman soldier, two policemen, and the cofreux next door. The oyster-opener, who like all her race, is of a keen sensibility, was profoundly touched and thanked the patriotic chorus in a few impassioned remarks. We took notes of this speech, but unfortunately cannot put our hands on them at this moment, but understand that they appeared in the Journal Des Debats. One of the Portuguese oysters then proposed that the Portuguese national anthem be rendered, but on its appearing that their delegation was evenly divided between Monarchists and Republicans, the project was given over.

Incongruous? No!

We think that the foregoing shows pretty well how excellent are the terms on which stand the oyster-opener with her wards. Her fur coat,

so far from making her disdainful, gives her dignity, and is but an added embellishment to a beautiful quarter of a beautiful city. We know that in the corpulent 40s, ere mustaches came, and when Penderis was combining literature and an income, men played cricket in top hats of a high degree of brilliance, and we know how, in the Eighteenth Century, ladies and gentlemen wore powder and turned their toes out as they angled for well-bred fish in correct streams full three inches deep, and we know how in the 20s gentlemen shot quail in tight waisted green coats and stocks that were very high and very tight; all this is common knowledge, but we think that for imaginative splendor our oyster-opener's coat would be hard to surpass. It is splendid and it is daring, for none but the skilled could wear this coat and ply such a trade.

The reader will perceive at once that if any of the fur fell into the oysters, they would resent it. Equally, the customers would not like befurred oysters, as the Frenchman is very strict in matters pertaining to his food. Yet we have never known a word of complaint from either the customers or the oysters, and though this be but negative proof, we count it of a deep significance. As spring disappears and summer fakes its place, our oyster-opener will no doubt lay by her coat of fur but first what disposition will be made of the oyster coat and that, we venture to think, will be made into a tasteful monument to the Peace Conference.

PHILATELIC NOTES

The Stamps of Siam

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—When the "Victory" stamp was introduced by Siam a short time back, it was supposed at the time that the issue was on sale for an hour only, and that the number printed was limited. It would be really interesting to know how many were printed, and whether one printing completed the issue. The official figures of the numbers printed of the old issues of this country throw quite a new light on the subject, and it is proposed here to deal briefly with these. It must not be forgotten, however, that these figures represent the number of stamps printed, and not the number actually issued for use.

We will take the different issues in order of seniority, commencing with the first series of 1883. These were the large stamps, engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., of London. There were six values—1 solot, 1 att, 1 seo, 1 songpy, 1 fuang, and 1 salung—and 500,000 copies of each were printed. The old coinage, as represented on the first issue, is sometimes confusing. The salung was a fourth of a tical or baht, that is, equal to 16 atts. The solot was equal to 1 att; the seo or pyung equal to 2 atts; the songpy equal to 4 atts. In 1885 the 1 solot was surcharged "1 tical" in red, and of this provisional there were apparently three distinct printings. There were 1000 of the first, 6000 of the second, and 360 of the third, yet the first printing is quoted at a higher price in the catalogue than the third. So much for the first issue.

The full-face type of 1887, supplied by Messrs. De La Rue, had seven values—2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 24, and 64 atts—and the numbers printed were as follows: 2 atts, 1,535,000; 3, 4, 8 atts, 500,000; 12, 24 atts, 2,694,000; 64 atts, 2,038,200. In 1889 the 1 pyung of the first series was surcharged "1 att" in black, and 80,000 were supplied at the first printing, and 9560 at the second. As collectors know, for the ensuing 10 or 12 years there was quite an epidemic of surcharging, and the numbers printed of these provisionals are particularly interesting.

The 1887 issue made no allowance for a 1 att value, so quantities of the 2 and 3 atts were surcharged to meet the deficiency. Of the 1 att on 2 atts there were two printings—129,880 of the first, and 1200 of the second. Of the 1 att on 3 atts, 110,000 were supplied. At this stage the postal authorities were confronted with a shortage of the 2 atts, so a batch of 3 atts stamps was requisitioned to meet the deficiency, and a second printing of 1200 soon followed. This state of affairs appears to be proof of very bad management, but it must be remembered that the Siamese post offices are, and always have been, in the difficult position of being at the mercy of the Treasury Department who order the stamps. Not only do these officials place the orders for the stamps as required, but the stocks, when received, remain in the treasury, to be doled out to the Postal Department as their treasury colleagues deem fit.

A new 1 att stamp, the well-known 1 att, green, made its appearance in 1890, and of this 1,136,000 were printed. Three years later the stock of 4 atts stamps was apparently exhausted, for 120,000 of the 24 a. were surcharged in native characters, and this was followed by a second printing of 80,000. Before the year was out 188,000 more of the 24s were overprinted with an English surcharge "4 atts." In 1894 there was a shortage of 1 and 2 atts values, and this time the 64 atts was brought into use. First there were 200,040 of the 1 on 64, and 160,080 of the 2 on 64, and later on 620,040 of each.

A year later to create a 10 att value, 509,040 of the 24 atts were surcharged, and when a shortage of 4s occurred, 120,000 of the 12s were surcharged. This was in 1896, and in the following year a further lot of 180,000 was similarly treated. The year 1898 saw the 12 atts stamp requisitioned to supply 3, 4, and 1 atts values, and 180,000, 240,000, and 62,400 were printed respectively. Another lot of 240,000 of the 12s was overprinted "1 att" in 1899, and a similar number of the 64 atts did duty as 2 atts stamps. The same year saw a

further demand for 1, 2, 4, and 10 atts stamps, and these were supplied as follows: 1 att on 12 atts (120,000), 2 atts on 64 (120,000), 4 atts on 24 (120,000), and 10 atts on 24 (120,000).

Meantime a new issue had been ordered from a Leipzig firm, consisting of five values—1, 2, 3, 4, and 10 atts. Of the 1, 2, and 4, 500,000 each were printed, 300,000 of the 3 atts, and 1,000,000 of the 10 atts. As we know the type was rejected, and only a limited number got into circulation. The same firm supplied a new series from a fresh die in 1899, the numbers printed being as follows: 1 att (2,500,000), 2 atts (1,900,000), 3, 10, 12 atts (1,000,000), 4 atts (1,500,000), 8 atts (1,000,000), 24 atts (100,000), and 64 atts (180,000). In 1902, the colors of the 2, 3, 4 atts were changed, and three new values added, the numbers printed being: 4 atts (1,100,000), 3 atts (200,000), 4, 6, 14, 28 atts (300,000). The two latter values were surcharged 1 att and 2 atts respectively in 1904, 50,000 of each being printed.

The next issue was of entirely new design, the King's portrait and a view of Wat Cheng or the Temple of Light, placed within two pillars, forming a fine artistic production. The designer was Prince Naris, and the stamps were engraved and printed in Paris. The following figures are of interest: 1 att (3,110,000), 2 atts (1,310,000), 3, 5 atts (610,000), 4 atts (1,410,000), 8 atts (1,740,000), 12 atts (510,000), 24 atts (300,000), 1 tical (400,000). The tical value was a great number of years, long after the "Horseman" type appeared. Change of color and two new values of this "Temple" type appeared in 1907, the numbers being as follows: 2 atts (2,275,000), 3 atts (950,000), 4 atts (1,275,000), 9 atts (1,150,000), 13 atts (150,000). The 1, 3, 4, 8, and 18 atts were issued in 1908 to commemorate the fortieth year of the King's reign, an overprint in both Siamese and English reading—"Jubilee 1868-1908." These were the numbers printed: 1 att (500,000), 3 atts (100,000), 4 atts (113,900), 8 atts (15,000), 18 atts (47,500). Before dismissing this issue we will give the printings of 1909, when the series was overprinted in satangs, and these were as follows: 2 on 1 (1,178,000), 2 on 2 violet (9800), 2 on 2 green (1,022,200), 3 on 3 green (48,600).

We now return to the three high value fiscals, overprinted for postal use in 1907. There were 5050 of the 10 ticals, 2484 of the 20, and 2100 of the 40, and of the provisional 1 att on 24, which belongs to the same year, there were 500,000 printed. The next year there were three more provisionals, the 5 atts, rose and carmine "Temple" type was overprinted 4 atts; the 24 atts of the old '87 issue was brought in again to do duty for a new 2 atts value, and the 10 atts, ultramarine of 1899, was 9 overprinted 9 atts. Of the first provisional, 300,000 were printed, 500,000 of the second, and 100,000 of the nine or ten.

This stage in the postal history of Siam brings us to the series of high values, known as the "Horseman" type, which appeared in 1908, and of these the numbers printed were as follows: 1 tical (100,000), 2, 3 tical (25,000), 5 tical (20,000), 10, 20 tical (10,000), 40 tical (5000). The new series which began to appear in 1910, and which had been designed by Mr. Tamagno of Bangkok, had six values. Of these 3,000,000 of the 2, 6, and 12 satang were printed, 2,000,000 of the 3 and 14 satang, and 1,000,000 of the 28 satang. These stamps were printed in Leipzig, from steel plates, in sheets of 100.

The issue of 1910 was the last to appear with the head of the old King, and on Dec. 3, 1911, King Vajiravudh was crowned. Mr. Tamagno designed the new stamps also, and the series was the work of the Imperial Printing Office, Vienna, the first value to be on sale being the 2 satang. This was in November, 1912, and 5,000,000 were printed. The same quantity of 3, 6, and 12 satang stamps was also done, and the other numbers were: 14 satang (3,100,000), 28 satang (2,100,000), 1 baht (550,000), 2 baht (320,000), 3 baht (300,000), 5 baht (100,000), 10 baht (10,000), 20 baht (10,000). When the postal tariff was modified early in 1914, the 6, 12, and 28 satang values were surcharged 5, 10, and 15 satang respectively, the numbers printed being 4,940,000, 4,250,000, and 1,840,000.

On the outbreak of war it at once became apparent that if the Siamese authorities did not make suitable arrangements for a supply of stamps, shortages in the more commonly used denominations would be sure to occur. Vienna was a sealed door for future supplies; but the Treasury Department, never very keen to act, put off making any arrangements, and surcharging had to be resorted to. Accordingly 150,000 of the 1 att (Temple type) were surcharged 2 satangs. This was at the close of 1914, and in the following year 140,000 of the 2 atts, violet and gray, of the same issue was similarly surcharged. Then a like number of the 14 satang of 1910 was brought into use, to be followed by 2,960,000 of the current 14 satang stamps, and there was a second printing of this, numbering 600,000.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 740)

Shantung

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Let me thank you for the splendid editorial which appeared in your paper, May 5, on the decision of the Peace Conference on the Shantung problem. I have nowhere else seen a better expression of the almost unanimous American public opinion on this matter.

To the Chinese, the loss of Shan-

tung, a loss beyond expression, is, however, less a blow than the failure of the Peace Conference to stand firm on the principles with which it started. The retreat of Wilsonian principles, I am afraid, may be a fact of greater consequence than the defeat of China's claims alone.

(Signed) WILLIAM HUNG.

New York City, May 9, 1919.

TALES OF THE "TIGER"

From the New York Herald

The other day when news seemed scarce and dull and the press of Paris was put to it to find matters of interest for their readers, one enterprising editor sent an envoy to beard not the lion, but the tiger in his den, or, more euphemistically, to interview Mr. Clemenceau. According to La Baionette, which reports the achievement of its contemporary, this was the result:

"What, Mr. Clemenceau, are your three favorite books?"

"My three favorites? The three are four: Homer, Rabelais, Cervantes, Racine. But you must know that on my travels I confine myself to one. It is the railroad guide!"

When Rodin, the same journal recalls, modeled the bust of Mr. Clemenceau, which now stands among those of other great Frenchmen in the Senate Chamber, his subject was not at all pleased with it. The big skull, projecting cheek bones, wrinkled eyes, and drooping mustache were certainly not flattering. Scrutinizing it, the "Tiger" knit his brows and growled:

"Who is this Mongol?"

When he was Minister of the Interior in the Garrien Cabinet Mr. Clemenceau prescribed for the functionaries of his department precise office hours which were to be rigorously observed. One day, early in the afternoon, he called his bureau chief, Mr. Winter, and said:

"Let us take a turn in the bureaux."

Obviously his command had had little effect. Office after office was found empty. Mr. Clemenceau with difficulty restrained his anger. At last, in a nook under the roof, they came upon a clerk who, overcome by the heat, had fallen asleep at his desk. Mr. Winter sprang forward to shake and rouse him, but Mr. Clemenceau checked him:

"Sapristi! But, no! Don't waken him, or he, too, may run away!"

On another occasion, while in the Interior Department, Clemenceau enjoined the prefects, whom he always ruled despotically, not to leave their posts without authorization, for he thought that they were too often seen in Paris. But one of them, a prefect of the Department of the Center, who prided himself on being the "Tiger's" friend, came to Paris without authorization, seeking to exchange his office for another in the Treasury. Indeed, he came to Mr. Clemenceau to ask his aid in getting the appointment. On his arrival he was instantly ushered in and was greeted by the Minister with: "You are the prefect of the Seine!"

"Ah, you jest!" replied the other, flushing with hope.

"Dame! I know only one prefect who has the right to be here without my permission, and that is the prefect of the Seine!"

"But, my dear Georges," said the other, beginning to feel uncomfortable, "I had important reasons for coming to see you. It is about that place in the Treasury that—"

"It is just four o'clock," interrupted Mr. Clemenceau, looking at his watch. "At half-past four there is, I think, a train for the capital of your department."

"But—I was not going back until tomorrow."

"At half-past four. That is your train. I shall not detain you."

Breathless, perspiring, the prefect just caught the train. The moment he entered his house the telephone bell rang. Over the wire he heard Mr. Clemenceau's voice:

"Is it you?" Inquired the Minister. "Very good. You caught your train. Good night!"

As Minister of War he is entitled to occupy a magnificent apartment in the War Office Building. But he goes home every night to sleep in his ground floor room at Passy. When asked why he did not avail himself of his official privilege he replied:

"I don't like the furniture!"

"I don't like the furniture!"

"I don't like the furniture!"

"I don't like the furniture!"

"I don't like the furniture!"

"I don't like the furniture!"

"I don't like the furniture!"

"I don't like the furniture!"

"I don't like the furniture!"

"I don't like the furniture!"

"I don't like the furniture!"

"I don't like the furniture!"

EARLY CHINESE POETRY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The morning glory climbs above my head. Pale flowers of white and purple, blue and red.

I am disquieted.

Down in the withered grass something stirred: I thought it was his footfall that I heard. Then a grasshopper chirred.

I climbed the hill just as the new moon showed, I saw him coming on the southern road. My heart lays down its load.

It is difficult to realize that such words as these, rich with the wisdom of Browning and the sweetness of Shelley, lovely with the song of nature in each line, and seeming to sing as modern a lyric as Miss Lowell, were written in the tenth century before the Christian era.

But the poet is an ageless man—the world's greatest sharer—the philosopher. He maintains the beauty of the world; links the centuries; the fallow periods with the productive. He endures, retains, advances.

There are two sorts of literature—and so many more that there are few boundaries—active and contemplative. And I have found in reading early Chinese poets that, while writing of active moments and of dramatic conditions, and because they were a contemplative people, they were always able to present these moments with an honesty that poets often evade. Of course this fact of contemplation is true of many Orientals, but the Chinese contribution to oriental literature is unlike that of Persia or Japan or India. It is too unsweetened to resemble the poetry of Persia, too universal to be like the Japanese, and too direct to counterpoint Indian writing.

Unstudied Poetry

It has been said of the early Chinese writer that he did not know he was a poet. And that he had no "style." His mind was occupied with the actuality of the thing about which he desired to speak, possessed by its most honest aspect. He was the echo of an incident. The Chinaman sounds a conservative poet, an unemotional transcriber. His words are direct, and if he employs a symbol it is a quotidian sight. He has lived in too perfect a harmony with nature to be otherwise than simple. He has meditated under an ascending moon, measured the stillness of a pool, remembered the chirr of a cricket to associate them with what the spirit knows, link them with the sorrow of a friend or his own gladness. It is this power to contemplate, to listen, to understand nature that made to endure the Chinese poets of the 10 centuries before the Christian era.

Peach blossom after rain Is deeper red; The willow fresher green; The twittering overhead; And fallen petals lie wind-blown, Unwept upon a courtyard stone.

Sympathy With Nature

This is no adventure, no climactic tabulation of emotions. It is the sympathetic listening to, the pleasure in seeing, the thinking about, nature. That a peach blossom is more red after rain is a delicious fact without importance to many people, but to the poet it is a reason for the summer shower—and his own content. Realism in poetry is more often than otherwise unpoetic, it attacks the ugly, the man-made, maintains and exalts it, and may exist for its own sake alone in recurrent "schools." Realism in this early Chinese poetry, while it may be preoccupied with fact, finds its emphasis for beauty in the harmony of nature rather than in dissonance. These poets are passive realists, receiving their impressions from a force without themselves and giving these notes forth again, not as their own achievement or as personally recorded sorrows, but as sort of data on life.

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itself. They do not intentionally turn from the romantic or fall in idealism; rather their realism becomes, when expressed in words, the inevitable romance of nature. These Chinese poets have the sensitiveness of a rare civilization and the innocence of eager children. All subjects to them are clean, life is pure.

The moon is shining on this borderland. Just as it will be shining on Lung-tow. The sea is very quiet on the sand: I wonder what the folk are doing now. The wild geese settle with the same old cry. The moonlight sleeps upon the threshold stone. The millet in the field is shoulder high. And my young wife goes up the path alone.

The Benefit of Clannishness

The Chinaman writes his love songs to his wife and when they must be separated he sees her, in his vision, at home. The instinct of the Chinese for the preservation of the family is almost as powerful today as it was 3000 years ago. The grandfather is more important in the household than the grandson. His well-being is considered; his maintenance is the affair of the younger members of the family, who will be, in their turn, supported by their sons and grandsons. This clannishness and the slow awakening of the Chinese women to their share in national life may be reasons for the present separation of China from international power, but they have retained for the poet the national individualism which is for him such a rare fabric.

The following poem was written in the ninth century before Christ and has for subject a gathering of the clans:

How goes the night? Midnight has still to come. Down in the court the torch is blazing bright: I hear far off the throbbing of the drum. How goes the night? The night is not yet gone. I hear the trumpets blowing on the heights: The torch is paling in the coming dawn. How goes the night? The night is past and done. The torch is smoking in the morning light. The dragon banner floating in the sun.

Like Irish Poetry

This is not unlike the early Irish poetry in Lady Gregory's new volume, "The Kiltartan Poetry Book," in which the feeling of family unity and the ardent appreciation of nature are paramount sentiments. I quote an Irish translation:

There's no dew or grass on Cluan Leathan. The cuckoo is not to be seen on the furze; the leaves are withering and the trees complaining of the cold. There is no sun or moon in the air or in the sky, or no light in the stars coming down.

And this Chinese poem:

White clouds are in the sky. Great shoulders of the hills Between us two must lie. The road is rough and far. Deep fords between us are. I pray you not to die.

The two forms used to hold the translated thoughts are quite different, and Helen Waddell in the Chinese poem has accomplished the difficult task which Lady Gregory has not attempted, the rhyming of a translation with entire poetic sound, but I feel a certain lovely likeness between the Irish and the Chinese poets. Each is a realist, each tells us that poetry is not an exotic luxury, and each shyly plays on a flute a theme which might have been sounded in another land on a penny whistle. And it is a fact for conjecture that a certain number of modern poets have taken the early Chinese lyrics for model and consciously attuned themselves to the nature that the celestial poet possessed by a fine and fructuous contemplation.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY DIPLOMACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In the course of a recent reunion of the Council of the Society of French History, Count Baguenault de Buches read a very interesting paper on the "Mission of Nicolas de Sancy," special envoy of Henri IV to England in 1596—a very delicate mission which was destined to have the best results, but which, if it were to arrive at a happy conclusion, needed all the resources of the clever negotiator.

Nicolas de Sancy, already celebrated for his successes in Switzerland, from whence, about the time of the accession of Henri IV, he had brought an efficient corps of auxiliary troops, was the man of quality whom Henri IV deputed to go to England in reply to the overtures made by that country with a view to forming an alliance with France against the Spanish dynasty of the House of Austria, which held the Netherlands, Antwerp, and Dunkerque, and which was also gaining a dangerous footing in Picardy, was holding La Fere, had just sacked Doullens and was threatening Amiens.

De Sancy arrived at Greenwich, where the conference was to be held, carrying letters from the King which called upon the "fraternity and assistance of the Queen (Elizabeth) his good sister." While the first conversations were taking place, Calais was captured by the Spaniards. This incident brought about a change in the English propositions: the Queen offered to send troops, on condition that if Calais was reconquered, it should be ceded to England. This point of view caused a break in the negotiations. They were again renewed, but in such a halting manner that the French Mission thought best to take its leave. However, in the end everything was arranged. A treaty was signed on May 21 and a defensive and offensive alliance was concluded between the two sovereigns against the Austrians of Spain, the oppressors of the Netherlands. The terms were fixed; Calais naturally was to revert to France, and Nicolas de Sancy went back to his country with the satisfaction of having successfully accomplished an excellent piece of work.

This difficult and brilliant page of French history was listened to with great attention, and it will be presented to the public in the next bulletin of the Société de l'Histoire de France.

CLOSED GALLERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The board of the Three Arts Club has passed a resolution appealing to the government to hasten all necessary measures to restore, at the earliest possible moment, the complete and unrestricted use of the public galleries and museums. This step is urged with the more insistence as it is a public duty to give every opportunity to overseas troops, and the troops of the Allies at present in Great Britain to visit the collections of art and archaeology, which are among the chief glories of the land.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY DIPLOMACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOLSHEVIST RULE IN PERM DESCRIBED

Russian Officer Freed by the
White Army, Declares Even
Thoughts Were Prescribed
Under Régime of the Reds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—“You cannot understand, and you never will understand, either my personal feeling or the feelings of the people who have been deprived of their liberties and their moral rights, and then suddenly taken out to the light and given their full rights of liberty again,” writes a Russian officer who was in the city of Perm before and after it was liberated from the Bolsheviks by Admiral Kolchak's army.

“I am sure, too, you will not be able to understand our conditions under the Red régime after your residence in a free country like the United States. Imagine yourself in a state wherein you are absolutely deprived of everything. If you want to eat, you cannot, because those in power will not give you bread. If you would buy it, you cannot, and you must be satisfied with what is given you by the communists. If you want to work, it is only where they order you. Even if you want to think, you cannot do it in a manner which is pleasant to you, because you must think in the manner that they prescribe. You can do nothing; only wish that they would let you alone.”

“Under the Bolsheviks you have to bind yourself to ask permission to buy almost everything you need. No purchase can be made without the written permission of a policeman, the permit bearing his name and seal and the counter-signature of some superior.

The Bolshevik Paradise

“You want to know how we lived under the Bolsheviks. As I am a liberty-loving man, you will wonder how I complied with their régime. Well, the answer is this: I did not comply with their conditions, then there would be an order to arrest you, your wife, brother, and the whole family, and to requisition all your property. There were many cases where they arrested all the adults and left the children alone. Thus, there was left but one thing for me to do: to accept all the conditions of the Bolshevik ‘Paradise,’ keeping down my real inclinations, and trying to appear and behave in such a way that the Bolsheviks would not see an enemy in me. I frequently managed to escape many unpleasant things, when the other people who showed their indignation were arrested and thrown into prison, or were starved to death. It was a cross for me to have to keep real feelings hidden, but in this way I escaped punishment for awhile.”

“They tried in many ways to accuse me of almost anything, but as I was a very valuable man for them (an expert in the manufacture of guns), they allowed me my liberty for about half a year, after which they put me in prison. One night in December, 1918, a band of Bolsheviks came to my apartment, surrounded it with all ‘Bolshevik courtesy,’ and finally arrested me, my wife, and my attendants and threw us into prison. After a strong protest from me, they permitted the neighbors to go to my apartment and care for my little baby, but under guard.

Making Bad Guns

“After the first inquiry, they released my wife, but kept me a week more in the prison. As I found out later, they arrested me on suspicion that I was the cause of the bad guns which were made by the factory. For about a year they had been trying to determine the question why they could not make good guns, and had failed—hence my arrest. When they released me from prison, they ordered me to be ready to evacuate the factory, as the Kolchak army was near to Perm; but I was too ill to go with them. They therefore left me behind. On the next day the first detachment of the Kolchak army entered the city and liberated us. We could now live like other people, and I realized with joy that I could have again white bread, butter, meat (during the last days of the Bolshevik régime there was some horseflesh, but still we had been short even of that). The White Kolchak's soldiers soon passed Perm and drove the Bolsheviks about 60 miles away.”

“The occupying of Perm by Kolchak's army is a good sign, because now the Bolsheviks are surrounded from the north, east, south, and almost from the west, too. The Kolchak army is wonderful, and could make a 25-mile-a-day drive in 45 degrees below zero in deep snow; that shows the army is very highly disciplined and brave.”

SOLUTIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Industrial Relations Commission on the last day of its sittings in Winnipeg heard from individual employers and employees their views on the present rest and discontent in this country. Officials connected with social welfare work and the Local Council of Women and the Great War Veterans also expounded their views. William Pearson, speaking as chairman of the Social Welfare Association, stated that there was less unemployment in this city last winter than there had been for several years. He claimed that the demobilization of so many soldiers so rapidly is responsible for whatever unemployment exists at present, and he was of the opinion that the present situation is only temporary. He believed that unemployment insurance and old age pensions ought to be established. Employees agreed that

both these schemes were right, but would only go the length of regarding them as palliatives. The whole present economic system they stated must be abolished. Some advocated state control, but others were inclined to mistrust state control.

T. R. Deacon, the president of the Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works, declared that if the profits system were done away with there would be no incentive to enterprise, and the country would become stagnant. Mr. Deacon asserted that the manufacturers are not wealthy, and that a big portion of the profits go into repairs to the plants. It was his opinion that the wealth of the country was being accumulated by professional men and commission dealers. This is creating dissatisfaction among the industrial workers, he said.

David E. Peddie, locomotive engineer, urged that the ultimate solution of labor difficulties was in the freeing of the land. He cited the recent instances of land in this city selling at \$1000 a foot, and in the country for \$80 an acre, to support his contention that the landowners were speculating and growing rich at the expense of the workingman. Capital was being poured by professional men and landowners taking the lion's share, and leaving the others to fight over what was left.

The president of the Local Council of Women stated that women were becoming embittered under the crushing burden of the present high cost of living.

“We are here to ask that you urge upon the government that immediate radical steps be taken to control the food prices and bring down immediately the high cost of living,” said the speaker. “The government should establish a social standard as to wages, as at present there is no balance between the wages paid and the cost of living.”

JOURNALISTS ASK FOR SHORTER HOURS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At the annual delegate meeting of the National Union of Journalists, a resolution was moved instructing the executive committee to take a ballot within three months on the question of affiliation with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, and to proceed forthwith to effect an agreement if the ballot should authorize such action. It was pointed out that what benefits they had gained in the past had been on the back of the Typographical Society. It was agreed that there should be a three-fifths majority before the ballot became operative, and the original motion, thus amended, was adopted.

On the subject of hours of labor, the following resolution was passed: “That it be an instruction to the national executive committee immediately to take action for securing shorter hours for journalists on the following basis: A seven-hour day for day workers, a six-hour night for night workers, and a 5½ day week, of not more than 38½ hours, for day workers, and of not more than 33 hours for night workers.”

WOMEN TO SEND ALL THE WORLD TOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—American-made toys, illustrating home, farm, school, and industrial life of the United States will be distributed in every foreign country to advertise this country, its methods of life and its industries, according to Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould, founder of the Women's Association of Commerce, who recently established a branch of this organization in Louisiana, with headquarters in New Orleans.

AMERICAN PLANTS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—According to a carefully compiled estimate just made public here there are 388 manufacturing plants in Canada which are directly connected with United States concerns. The average capital is estimated at \$682,834, making a total investment of \$264,933,592. The actual paid-up capital in the case of 75 of the companies was found to be \$51,895,350 and as these companies were fairly representative of the whole list, the average for them was considered a fair basis for making the estimate. A similar list was compiled in January, 1914, the number of plants being then estimated at 450, and the total investment \$135,000,000, an average of \$300,000. The list does not represent the investment of United States capital exclusively, as the lists of shareholders of many of the Canadian concerns include a considerable proportion of Canadians. On the other hand there is a large number of companies not included, the shareholders of which comprise many citizens of the United States. In the case of some enterprises, for instance, which have always been distinctly Canadian, a majority of the stock is now held in the United States. The total investment represented by the list given may, therefore, be considered a conservative estimate of United States investments in Canadian manufacturing enterprises.

FLEET CORPORATION ELECTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Election of Waldo S. Read, formerly a New York banker, as vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in charge of finance was announced yesterday by the Shipping Board. He will continue to discharge his duties as treasurer of the corporation.

TAX RETURN LIMIT EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Non-residents, including returning soldiers, will have 90 days after the proclamation of peace for filing tax returns. The extension was announced yesterday.

MR. WILSON AND LEAGUE DEFENDED

James Hamilton Lewis, Former
Senator, Intimates Unjust Criticism May Drive the President to Stand for a Third Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—James Hamilton Lewis, former United States Senator from Illinois, and Democratic whip of the Senate, defended President Wilson and the League of Nations at a welcome-home luncheon held in his honor by the Iroquois Club here yesterday. He said the people of the country had no true idea of the services of President Wilson, owing to a conspiracy of misrepresentation directed against him.

“Designs of party political masters disguise or pervert the truth of the Administration's achievements, while personal animosity of influential individuals misrepresents the President in the purpose of his undertakings or slanders the result of his successes,” the former Senator said.

“Certain sections of one political party and offended individuals of another party have joined in common cause to dishonor their own land and deny to their representative abroad any credit for success, any honor for achievements and all glory for the honor he has earned for his Nation, merely because he is Woodrow Wilson, and a Democrat.”

“President Wilson will not allow this conspiracy to succeed. He trusts the sense of the American people, and will go to them direct with a full revelation of the truth and submit himself to their justice.”

“If there shall arise a reason for President Wilson asking a third term of the presidency from the people, it will be found in the demand the people make on him to remain in power to execute by his voice and hand the new work he has devised for man and his heart conceived for the welfare of America.”

“He can be driven to this necessity by the continued falsehoods circulated to slander his work and the organized efforts to deprive his Nation of the benefits of his success by denying their existence and withholding from the people the benefits, to the object of dishonoring the creator of the blessings—the President of the United States.”

Mr. Lewis, in the course of his detailed reply to criticism against the League of Nations, said:

“The greatest work given by the hand of men for the peace of the earth and the harmony of the world—the League of Nations—has been guided to success by Woodrow Wilson and certain patriotic aids drawn from all political parties—and in the Republican ranks led by former President Taft and his associates.”

“Yet the west and Pacific Coast of the United States have been educated to oppose this boon to humanity by declarations that provisions of injury were in the compact, when such as named were never suggested, far less included. The people have been frightened by assertions of powers in the league for destruction of American rights which never had phrase or letter in the covenant.”

DOMINION ALLIANCE TAKES FIRM STAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—At an emergency meeting of the executive committee of the Council of the Dominion Alliance held in this city, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the dissatisfaction of the committee with the proposal embodied in a resolution now before Parliament asking that federal prohibition legislation be abandoned, and expressing the desire that legislation be adopted making permanent and effective the prohibitory order-in-council now in force. “We respectfully submit,” the text says, “that the proposition laid down is one that does not meet the needs of the present situation or measure up to the standard of public opinion in Canada, but, on the contrary, that it will open the door for serious abuses and grave complications.”

“The Parliament of Canada has repeatedly by vote affirmed the soundness and desirability of prohibition. The electors of the Dominion by a large majority voted in favor of such legislation.”



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KOREAN OFFICIAL FEARS JAPANESE

Dr. Syngman Rhee, Replying to
Baron Goto, Says Japan
Always Prefaces Spoliation by
Declaration of Righteousness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The widely published statement of Baron Goto, former member of the Japanese Imperial Cabinet, that “no treaty is a scrap of paper to Japan,” has called forth a statement from Dr. Syngman Rhee, elected Secretary of State by the Korean Provisional Congress, who not only challenges the truth of the statement, but regards it as ominous, since, he says, “Japan has always prefaced an act of spoliation by a declaration of righteousness.”

“Japan had gained access to Korea for her troops by the promise contained in her protocol with that country, dated Feb. 23, 1904, to maintain Korea's integrity and independence and to protect the imperial family,” says Dr. Rhee. “As soon as the war was over, she seized the government, disbanded the Korean Army, and imprisoned the Emperor. He was not murdered by the Japanese, as his consort had been a decade earlier, because he was useful to sign additional treaties purporting to legalize Japan's usurpations. The 21 Okuma secret demands made upon China when the great powers were so deeply engaged in ‘war as to be oblivious,’ Japan thought, to anything happening away from the scene of the conflict, were in direct contravention of the American-Japanese treaty of 1905 and the British-Japanese treaty of July 13, 1911.”

“Until Baron Goto made his astounding statement, Japan has never denied that the ‘Okuma demands’ were in violation of those two treaties under the terms of which Japan solemnly pledged herself not to take any step to gain special privileges in China without notifying the other signatories. She has attempted to excuse the breach but has never before denied it.”

JEW PROTEST AGAINST POGROMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Commemorating the Jews who are alleged to have been the victims of pogroms in Slavic Europe, Jewish laborers, tradespeople, and merchants generally, quit their work yesterday afternoon. The American Jewish Congress office estimated that 500,000 took this action. The request was made by the Committee for the Defense of Jews in Poland. At night in Madison Square Garden, a great mass meeting was held in protest against these alleged pogroms.

SENATE SPEECHES ON LEAGUE COVENANT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican Senator from Illinois, announced yesterday that on Friday he would introduce a resolution in the Senate proposing separation of the covenant of the League of Nations from the peace treaty so as to afford opportunity to vote on each. He plans to speak on his resolution, and James A. Reed, Democratic Senator from Missouri, another opponent of the league plan, expects to speak at that time. These addresses will be the first on the revised covenant at the extraordinary session.

REFERENDUM VOTE PETITION DENIED

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—Permission to file petitions for a referendum vote on ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution was denied by the Secretary of State yesterday, on the ground that ratification of proposed amendments was a matter for legislative action.

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HIGHER TRAINING OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Sir Montagu Allan, president of the Merchants Bank of Canada, who has just arrived in Montreal from England, to take up his residence again in Canada after an absence abroad of several years, has returned an enthusiastic advocate of advanced education (including technical training) for the children of the soldiers who have made the supreme sacrifice in the service of Canada. For two years and a half Sir Montagu was in London as president of the Pensions Board of the overseas military forces of Canada. The importance which the people of Great Britain, France, and Belgium have begun to give to the matter of technical education for the

children of their nations struck him forcibly.

“Not only should the primary education of these children of our fallen soldiers be strictly enforced,” Sir Montagu said, “but additional financial help should be given to assist them to qualify themselves for the higher grades of workmanship by study in technical schools. Their education should be a sacred charge upon the country. It is, of course, very difficult to satisfy every one, and to cover all the contingencies that may arise, but I am convinced that the public money of Canada could be spent in no more fitting manner than to provide adequate pensions for those whose breadwinners have sacrificed all for Canada.”

Sir Montagu became president of the Pensions Board in London in September, 1915. He entirely reorganized the board and carried it on its new working basis until March, 1918, when the pension commissioners from Ottawa went to London to reorganize the office there to be in accord with the new Pensions Act, and to make it a branch of the Ottawa office.

RETURNS POINT TO VICTORY FOR LEGUIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its New York News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A cable message from Peru received here yesterday says that returns from the presidential election now going on there strongly indicate a victory for Augusto B. Leguia, who is a candidate for a second term.

In a statement given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in New York, published last January, Mr. Leguia said that the interests of his country run side by side with those of the United States. Previously, in a public statement which he had cabled from London to Peru, he insisted that the Peruvians should join the cause to which Americans had dedicated themselves, even going so far as to declare that they should stand by the United States, right or wrong. His utterances and his known attitude all along with regard to this country indicate that, in the event of his election, closer relations will be developed between the two countries.

SALVATION ARMY CAMPAIGN APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Every agency of the Salvation Army eight-day campaign to raise \$400,000 in Boston is now in full operation. Today hundreds of girl workers will go about the city soliciting money for the army's home service fund. Motor trucks will carry singers and speakers, flowers contributed by Boston's florists will be offered for sale, there will be rallies at Liberty Hall on the Common, and many other features.

Former Governor Samuel W. McCall, state chairman of the Salvation Army Home Service Fund campaign, yesterday issued an appeal to the citizens of Boston and Massachusetts, calling upon them to rally unitedly in support of the Salvation Army. Said he: “If one has the slightest doubt about the superb work done by the Salvation Army in the war, let him ask any of the returning soldiers, who have a sense of personal gratitude for what this organization has done.”

ST. LOUIS PLANS TO INCREASE EXPORTS

Her Request to Government for
Twenty Ships Has as Its Ob-
ject the Promotion of the
Trade of the Mississippi Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The application of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to Edward N. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board for 20 steamships, the vessels to be of at least 8000 tons dead weight each, announced in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, is based on a desire to promote the Mississippi Valley's export trade in Europe, Central and South America and the Orient. The request for the ships was made by Jackson Johnson, president of the chamber, and F. Ernest Cramer, president of the newly-formed Mississippi Valley Trading & Navigation Company, created through the activities of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. This company, formed under the Webb-Pomerene Act, is a unification of the export and import business of the leading manufacturers of St. Louis, and its scope is to be extended through the valley. Offices will be opened by June 15.

The request to the Shipping Board followed a conference between Mr. Hurley and Joseph W. Folk, counsel for the new company. The Shipping Board has been requested, if the number of ships wanted is available, to quote terms upon which the vessels will be sold by the government.

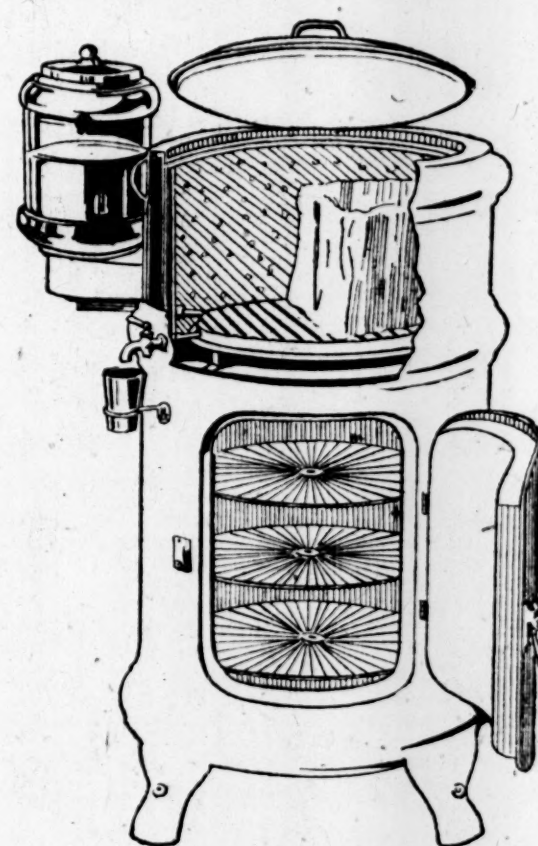
St. Louis is now doing a large export trade in hardware, shoes, electrical machinery, coal, iron, steel rails and castings, chemicals, drugs, dry goods, and farm machinery, and it is the purpose of the Chamber of Commerce and the new company to insure the shipping necessary to carry these products. These exports are to go down the river over the federal barge line and through the New Orleans gateway.

Recent developments in the east have convinced the valley that New York interests are endeavoring to have assigned all ships possible to that port, choking the New Orleans activities and throttling river traffic, forcing all shipments from the middle west over east-and-west railways to New York. The Shipping Board is now making a survey and planning work to begin at once on a barge fleet sufficient for the river. As soon as this fleet is planned, the Shipping Board states that it will make a definite reply to the St. Louis request. It is expected that the Shipping Board investigation will bring out the character of the shipping that will be required to take care of St. Louis interests.

NEW MAYOR OF DENVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—Dewey C. Bailey was elected Mayor of Denver on Tuesday to serve a three-year term, outdistancing a field led by Cass E. Derrington by over 8000 votes. Mr. Bailey has been serving as city commissioner of safety. He held office for a number of years as United States marshal. A strictly non-partisan campaign was conducted, as required by the Denver charter.



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GOLDEN RULE IS HANSON MESSAGE

Right to Existence of All Present
Governments to Be Put to
Test in the Next Few Years,
Declares Seattle Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The Golden Rule is my message to the manufacturers and workers of this Nation; there never has been a successful man, successful business or successful nation which did not, in a large measure, obey this rule," declared Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle, Washington, in discussing "Bolshevism and Readjustment" last night before the National Association of Manufacturers, in convention here.

Mayor Hanson's address was a vigorous denunciation of bolshevism and all elements opposed to the best interests of the Nation. He called upon both employers and employees to cooperate for their mutual benefit, and demanded deportation of all those aliens "who would destroy our government."

Mayor Hanson predicted the next few years would put to the test the right to existence of all present governments.

"The attacks now being made, the changes now taking place, are not only changes in governmental form, but are, when stripped to the bone, simply mass attacks against civilization and all that we mean by civilization."

American Plan Is Evolution

Declaring that the United States came into being as the place where the problem of working out a perfect freedom and liberty for all mankind would be solved through orderly evolution and development, Mr. Hanson continued:

"I cannot believe that this country, with a past so full of splendid achievements, with its soil drenched with the blood of its heroic dead, with its ideals living, breathing, pulsing in the hearts of millions, has at last reached a point on its short but momentous journey where the road is blocked and the sign 'No thoroughfare' stops our further progress; or, mayhap turns our faces backward from that light which has ever called us onward and upward."

"And yet, the great events of the past four years must give the student of life and of history pause, if he is to even approximately form a just estimate of what is, or what may be. All that we fought for in the past—all the hardships that tried us and all the progress we have made are as nothing in comparison with those greater days, dark trials, problems and rewards that are before us at this moment. Upon the correct solution of the many problems depends our national and individual future. It is only in the realms of unthinking barbarism that things just happen. Therefore, let us consider, let us reason, let us plan, let us decide, and then let us unitedly go full steam ahead without fear and without question."

Example of Russia

"You are all more or less familiar with the revolution in Russia, a revolution that economic need decreed must come. One hundred and eighty million people could not and would not live forever under the petty tyranny of the Romanoffs. They revolted. Kerensky became the leader, and if in his veins had run the red blood of Roosevelt, Russia today would be a free republic, and Labor, unarmed, but unafraid, would be wrestling from the wonderful resources of that vast domain all that its great population needs."

"But when the critical time came, Kerensky tried honeyed words and sent to other lands for the very men that overthrew his government. Trotsky was at that time in the United States. He had applied for passports and our government had refused, but the government of Kerensky and Kerensky himself pleaded with our government that Trotsky be given his passports and allowed to return to Russia. This our government finally did and he returned to assist in the overthrow of the men who thought they could compromise with anarchists."

Kerensky Faltered

"Kerensky faltered when the time came to be firm. He pleaded when he should have ordered; he talked when he should have acted; he compromised with lawlessness and anarchy, instead of enforcing the law and defending his government with firmness and decision. He tried to wheedle the color out of the 'Reds' and make them a pale pink; he held conversations instead of trials; he started conferences instead of cemeteries and orderly government was soon at an end and a reign of assassination and theft took its place."

"Under the doctrine of common property, a few fanatics, thieves and anarchists in Russia have destroyed all property. Crying the division of all wealth, all wealth at hand has been confiscated and wasted, thus exhausting the savings of generations, and the whole Nation now faces starvation."

"Forgetting that all governments are paupers and only get their sustenance from the governed, they have tried once more to put into practice that age-old fallacy of creating wealth by law. Forgetting that without labor and toil there can be no wealth production, they have seated themselves upon the raft of idleness and even now we watch it slowly sink into the depths."

Danger to United States

"Now this doctrine of bolshevism, alluring to the ignorant, full of sweet promise and hope on the surface to human kind, has invaded many other countries of the world and here in this land, dedicated to equality of oppor-

tunity, we find that propaganda is being carefully spread teaching the necessity of the overthrow of our government and the abolition of private property; of the overthrow of law and order, and of the confiscation of honestly earned and saved competencies; and advocating turning over the government to those who talk the loudest, promise the most and do the least."

"One would think that here, where every man can vote and the government is really ourselves, such seed would fall on barren ground; but I fear that our soil, watered by the tears of injustice in the past and carefully tilled by the agitators of the present, promises to bring forth a crop of weeds which, unless we do our full and fearless duty both as citizens and public officials, may choke out and destroy some of the most beautiful flowers of our civilization."

"It were well for us today throughout this whole land to cast aside all prejudices, forget, for the time being, all party ties and study the problems that confront us from the standpoint of American citizenship alone."

Need of Sacrifice

"A man who will not leave his party for the good of his country should be forced to leave his country for the good of all parties. An American who will not sacrifice all else on the altar of patriotism is no American. Three hundred million people today are living in a condition of disorder, civil war and anarchy. This condition was brought about partly by military life, principally by famine."

"The rulers of Europe cast on the blood-red table of war their millions of citizens as cheerfully as the dice throwers cubes on the gambling table. Defeated, demoralized armies were turned loose to find their way back to countries destroyed and stripped of all wealth. Hungry wives and starving children greeted the warriors on their return. Food there was none, nor work, and it was there the Bolsheviks sowed the seed which resulted in such widespread destruction and conflagration. Hungry people know no moral law. The first war cry in the world was, 'We must eat,' and from the homes of famine sprang creatures who unwittingly would destroy civilization."

"Turning the government over to a worse autocracy than ever before existed in the world, the leaders found they could only maintain their position by murder and rapine. Realizing full well that one or two nations could not become Bolshevik and the other nations of the world remain free, self-preservation compelled them to go out throughout the world and preach their damnable doctrines. The effect is now seen in Hungary and Germany, Italy, mayhap; Spain, perhaps; even Great Britain herself, as well as our own land, may feel the effects of this destroying curse."

Soviets Denounced

"They advocated a free press, and the press has never been free since they came into power. Lenin admits it and states it repeatedly in his speeches, and also in his The Soviets at Work, a seditious paper for propaganda purposes."

"They advocated free speech. All reports and the admissions of their leader prove that death is the portion of all enemies of Lenin. They pose as a government of the people, but they are afraid to go before the people with their murderous regime, knowing full well and admitting that not more than 10 per cent of Russia is for them. Under the Tzar's rule of oppression, life was reasonably safe. Under the soviet rule, life, property, and decency, health, morality, and woman's virtue have been destroyed and made light of. The Soviet Government is a government of murder, of autocratic rule, of incompetence, of inefficient, of half-baked anarchists, and it will soon fall."

"In the meantime some of these alien scoundrels have invaded our land with their propaganda. Think of anyone coming from a country that even now begs for food from us to keep them alive, because of the fact that they tried to establish wealth by law instead of by work; with its millions of starving; with its hundreds of thousands of murdered, and having the nerve to try to interest the decent workmen of America."

BOOKKEEPING FOR FARMERS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BANGOR, Maine—Efforts are being made to interest Maine farmers in bookkeeping in connection with their farms. A plan has been in operation in part for some time and has proved beneficial. Maurice D. Jones, farm management demonstrator, has compiled records where bookkeeping has been in vogue on 519 farms scattered through Penobscot, Kennebec, Hancock, Franklin, and Somerset counties.

It is found from the bookkeeping statistics that dairy and poultry farming pays best, retail milk production second, poultry alone third, dairying alone fourth, orcharding fifth, and potato crops alone sixth.

Potato raising showed the highest labor income, \$1600, but the greatest individual loss, \$1200. The keeping of cows alone showed a maximum labor income of \$1300, but it carried a risk, as in one instance the loss on dairy cows reached \$700. Keeping hens alone showed a maximum labor income of \$1100 with a maximum loss of \$100. Retailing milk showed a maximum labor income of \$1600, with no loss. Combined dairying and poultry raising showed a maximum labor income of \$1700, and not one farmer who followed that combination on his farm reported a loss.

ST. PAUL UNIONS STRIKE

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—Members of 16 different Labor unions here went on strike yesterday in sympathy with common laborers who are striking for 50 cents an hour, a raise of 10 cents an hour, with a nine-hour day and recognition of the union.

LABOR CONDEMNS BRITISH POLICY

Miners in Conference Pass Resolution Asking Government to Withdraw Troops From Russia and Drop Service Bill

By The Christian Science Monitor special
labor correspondent

LONDON, England—A typical example of the manner in which an influential section of the press treats the serious—not to say dangerous—beginnings of movements that may lead to grave disaster has been afforded recently in regard to the government's Russian policy.

The writer refers to the resolution passed by the miners at the conclusion of the conference held during those fateful days in March, after the delegates had resolved to recommend the acceptance of the findings of the Sankey report. On a matter of urgency, a comprehensive resolution was submitted calling upon the government to withdraw the British troops from Russia, and to abandon the bill, then before Parliament, having for its object the retention of the young men in the army.

The Times dismissed the incident as of little consequence, just a simple, pious resolution carrying no weight or authority, introduced by young irresponsibles who must needs have some fresh subject to agitate and irritate the government. Anyone, however, having the slightest knowledge of the manner in which the various sections of the trade union movement carry on their business should know that the introduction of any matter entirely irrelevant to that for which the conference was arranged must, obviously, sympathetically interest a vast majority of those present, to obtain a hearing at all.

Press Is Indifferent

The conference in question was a special meeting to consider the government's fresh offer, and a number of attempts to introduce other matter at different stages of the proceedings were ruthlessly ruled out of order. The resolution in question, however, was carried without a dissenting voice. Yet this incident was dismissed with indifference in the press.

The conference did more than call upon the government to reconsider its policy. It authorized the executive of the Miners' Federation to summon the Triple Alliance and other sections of the trade union movement, to meet and discuss what action should be taken in the event of the government's refusal to alter its course. The almost unanimous opinion was that the position was so grave, so menacing to the liberties of the people, that joint industrial action was justifiable and eminently desirable, the argument being that if the dictates of humanity and democratic progress justified the sacrifice of the country's best to destroy the nightmare of German militarism, it was no less necessary to prevent, by all the means at the disposal of the federation, the growth of the same evil in Great Britain.

Since then the matter has been taken up by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the executive of the Labor Party, under whose joint auspices a conference of representatives of the whole of the trade union and political Labor Party movements was held early in April. Resolutions were carried demanding the withdrawal both of troops from Russia and of the military service bill, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Prime Minister, in support thereof.

Industrial Action Preferred

It will be seen that the movement, which the press either ignored or treated with contempt, has gathered strength, and, like the giant of old, is still growing. What the press generally completely fails to understand and appreciate is that in the country there is a body of public opinion supporting the Labor Party out of all

proportion to its numerical strength in the House of Commons. Also that the overwhelming tendency among the organized working class movements is for industrial action. "Show us," say the industrialists—who, by the way, are not opposed to political action, but think it slow, cumbersome and perplexing—"anything that you can achieve by political action that we cannot obtain infinitely more quickly by industrial effort."

The recent threat of the miners to cease work unless the government took action to reorganize and nationalize the mines, and the haste of the government to appoint a commission which is practically already committed, if not to complete nationalization, to something nearly approaching it, has naturally given added weight and prominence to the argument.

There is the unhappy mistake, too, of believing that trade union and Labor leaders are so engrossed with their own industrial affairs that they cannot possibly understand the intricate and involved problems of foreign policy which, it is asserted, require years of service and training to enable a man to pronounce sound and sane judgment upon them. It would probably astound the correspondents were they permitted to peer inside the bookcases of many of these leaders, to find important works on constitutional government, sociology, political and industrial history, and the like, carefully marked with marginal notes.

The modern Labor leader knows quite a good deal about foreign policy, and the rank and file as well are beginning to get a grip, at all events, of the general outlines of the subject.

May Day Strike Plans

Discussing the Russian situation in the columns of the new Labor paper, The Daily Herald, Mr. Robert Williams, secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation, and one of the speakers appointed to state Labor's point of view before the Prime Minister, called for national action, and proposed that Labor should withhold its services on May Day as a protest against the government's intervention in Russia. He pointed out that the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress preferred to "lobby" and negotiate, as has been their custom for many years past, but that the need is for direct action by the workers on industrial lines.

The question is much too important to be condemned to a conspiracy of silence on the part of the press. Possibly Fleet Street imagines that now, as during the war period, the government can depend on the loyal support of the same crowd of Labor stalwarts who performed such noble and courageous work in the councils of Labor for the successful prosecution of the war. It was my privilege to have been present on a number of occasions during negotiations between the government and the trade union representatives, in regard to dilution and various other matters so vital to the Nation's interests, and it is no exaggeration to say that the concessions granted by the workers were due almost entirely to the excellence, sense, statesmanship, and fighting qualities—not of the government's, but of Labor's own champions, who stood up manfully against overwhelming odds until the demands of the government had been met.

On innumerable platforms during the past weeks Arthur Henderson, J. R. Clynes, J. H. Thomas, and a host of others, have stated with no uncertain voice, and in clear and definite terms that they will protest with all their strength against the Russian policy of the government.

I believe it to be a dangerous and undemocratic proceeding for industrial organizations to interfere with the functions and prerogative of government, but a stage of industrial trade union development has been reached in this country which it is fatal to ignore. The advisors of the government, therefore, would be wise to take heed of the rumblings of the storm ere it overtakes and overwhelms them with the disasters which would follow a great industrial upheaval.

HIGH PRICES PARTLY INDUCED BY BUYERS

United States Government Representative After Tour of Country Decides Most People Buy by Price and Not by Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The people themselves are greatly to blame for the high prices of food as well as other expensive commodities." This statement, so surprising when one listens to the complaints of thousands and thousands of individuals, in a voice that would lead one to believe they were at a point of helpless desperation, was made by a United States Government representative in Boston, Massachusetts, recently. The significance is enhanced when it is recalled that the same thing has been said by abstract economists and practiced by some dealers.

This representative, after traveling the length and breadth of the United States, decided that American people bought usually by price and not by value. If the price is high they decide that the article must be better and if the price is not as high as they think it might be they asked if there is not a better article to be had. This is construed as practically asking if they cannot pay a higher price and it is not long before some of the obliging tradesmen begin to accommodate them.

The solution of this form of high prices, this adviser says, is to investigate, determine relative quality, as in fish, and buy on that basis rather than by price. And he is traveling the country explaining an interesting fact which, he says, the people are prone to ignore. It is that there are to be had many kinds of cheaper fish that are just as good as the more expensive which people insist upon having for no other reason than the false hypothesis that the higher the price the better the fish.

But apart from this there are people who believe they are entitled to the particular article that is high priced at a lower figure. Many of the most outspoken complainers are the housewives, and it is from them that action might be expected but, according to the president of the Boston Housekeepers League, the women and the women's clubs do not take any action in the matter. Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard, head of this league, says that she is determined to get some action that will effect results.

To ascertain just what the women's clubs had done, The Christian Science Monitor inquired of the various organizations and found that only one, the Women's Municipal League of Boston, was doing anything about high prices. Individually the members expressed their protests against the prevailing prices, but so far as their club went, nothing had been done.

Even the Municipal League only publishes a bulletin recording the high and low prices prevailing in the market, but makes no attempt to protest. The editor of the list explained that their organization had no power

to post even a fair price list as was done during the war under the United States Food Committee. While they felt that there were unreasonably high prices, they believed that if the women read the bulletin and found themselves paying more than the low or medium prices, it was their own fault.

It is generally agreed by the officers of the women's clubs that lack of organization through which any crystallized protest could be made was the crux of the situation. They feel that there is no machinery available through which the body of women could speak without the cross currents of club politics, business connections, personal privileges, petty interests, and so forth, interfering and blocking the way to collective action that might effectively voice an undeniable demand for lower prices for necessities.

A representative of the Dorchester Woman's Club said that this society had not made any protest, but does not see why it should not do so. It believes there is every reason in the world why something should be done at once to stop the present prices of food.

At the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. B. C. Ranson, who is buyer and dietitian for this organization, says that she or the society have in no way made a protest against the high cost of foodstuffs, but would certainly be willing to do so. She thinks, however, that any effort would be useless. The society has had to pay whatever prices were demanded, and certainly objects to the most of them to the utmost.

WAGE INCREASE IN NORTH ADAMS MILLS

NORTH ADAMS, Massachusetts—Announcements posted yesterday in all the cotton and woolen mills in this city of a 15 per cent wage increase, effective June 2, are expected to have the immediate effect of ending the strike of 800 textile workers that has been in effect since May 5. One of the conditions demanded by the strikers, a reduction of working hours from 58 to 48 a week, was granted by the manufacturers.

Four concerns have been closed the past week.

LODGE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES FILLED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Organization of Senator Lodge's Committee on Committees, which will select Republican members of the standing Senate committees, was completed yesterday with the acceptance by Senator Gronna of North Dakota of appointment as a member. With Senator McNary, of Oregon, he will represent the Progressive wing.

The committee yesterday discussed the request of Democratic leaders that the Republican majority on important committees be reduced to two instead of three. While withholding final judgment, the Republicans are understood to have consented tentatively to this ratio for the Appropriation Committee, but declined to cut down the three majority on the Foreign Relations, Interstate Commerce, Finance, and Elections committees.

SUCCESS IS SEEN THROUGH SERVICE

United States Should Help to Make Europe Prosperous, Exporters Are Told—Good Will Is the Greatest Trade Asset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The interdependence of the business men of the allied nations, and especially the support allied business needs from members of United States firms was made apparent by Philip B. Kennedy, commercial attaché of the United States Embassy in London, in a talk before the American Manufacturers Export Association here yesterday.


Mr. Kennedy made it clear that every United States manufacturer and business man should do his best to stand by his fellows in the allied nations during these trying early stages of readjustment.

"Good will," said Mr. Kennedy, "is perhaps the greatest asset for all business today. If we are going to help business among our allies right itself, after the upheaval of war, then we must all pull together. London, for instance, we must remember, has been under a heavy strain. They are much more restive under control than we are. They feel as though, under present conditions, they had their backs to the wall. They don't want to borrow any more money, but they want to get back into normal business as soon as possible."

"Now there is a possibility of our suspecting one another of doing things we never intended to do. We are all more or less restive now; most of us are 'fed up.' We may get on each other's nerves, unless we watch out. This restless state of mind must be reckoned with. We must be forewarned against any tendency to friction that may grow out of it. We ought to take every opportunity of getting together with our allies and thrashing out all our problems. We should protect our good will and work together in harmony. Otherwise the upheaval in Europe is going to be more difficult to handle. We must handle all our differences and prejudices with American honesty and frankness. In a word we must wish to succeed through service by making Europe more prosperous. If Europeans once are convinced of that as our purpose, they will work together with us."

"Let us also give them something of our enthusiasm. Remember that they are tired by the war. Let them feel our help, our support, our vigor and freshness."

Mr. Kennedy also discussed English Labor conditions, the fact that England and France do not look with favor on importation of goods at this time, the reduced purchasing power of European nations, the disinclination on the part of the allied business men to go further into debt, the advisability of loaning them more money, but through private and not governmental channels, and the necessity for European nations to get back to a producing basis as soon as possible.



The ARGYLE
7.50 9.00

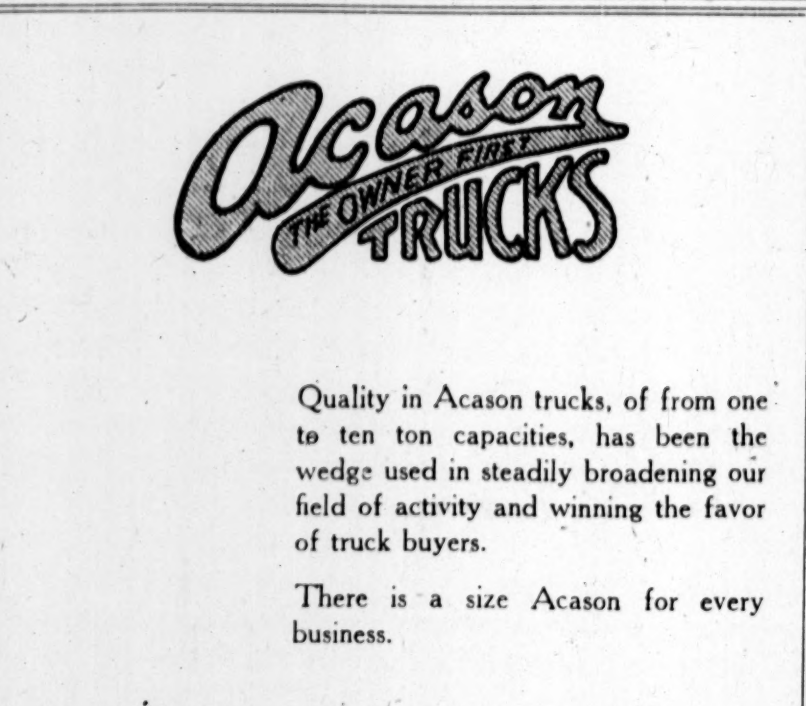
Low-shoe time! You need cool, new, trim oxfords for the hot days coming. Here's a model catching real particular dressers. Look at its comfortable heel, then study that long, rangy toe and forepart. Style there, style for the man who must be snappily shod. Your exact fit is sure to be among the many Walk-Over lasts.

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DISPERSING THE BRITISH FLEET

The Day on Which Sir David Beatty Struck His Flag on the Queen Elizabeth Was Unique in the History of the Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROSYTH, Scotland—After more than four years of active service together, the various units composing the British Grand Fleet formally took leave of each other recently, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir David Beatty struck his flag on board his flagship, H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth, which had carried it for over two years. That day brought to an end not only his service in the fleet, but his service afloat, as the gallant admiral told his shipmates of the Queen Elizabeth in his last general order before relinquishing his post at the head of the biggest combined war navy that has ever been collected. What that task has meant the ordinary landsman cannot conceive, but in success, in disappointment, in monotony Sir David testified that the work of the fleet has been beyond praise and the highest traditions of the service have been upheld. Something of what the Nation at large thinks of the navy was recently indicated at Liverpool, when Sir David was presented with the freedom of the city and the admiring population of one of Great Britain's largest ports swarmed over the great flagship. That demonstration Sir David told his crew was a symptom of the Nation's regard for the men of the fleet and any honor done to him was only given to him in his capacity as the representative of the fleet.

The events of that day were unique in the history of the British Navy, for it marked the end of a period which one Nation had eagerly awaited and for which the other had regretfully prepared. During that period, what was already a mighty naval force in 1914 grew enormously, partly by its own reinforcements and partly by additions to it from the United States Navy, until it became an armada worthy of the cause of which it was the mainstay and big enough to prevent the possibility of hostile attack upon it. There are many who boldly prophesy that the occasion for such a meeting will never come again, the history of the world's struggle for justice and the rights of nations. Sir David Beatty refuses to be one of these or to express any opinion on that subject.

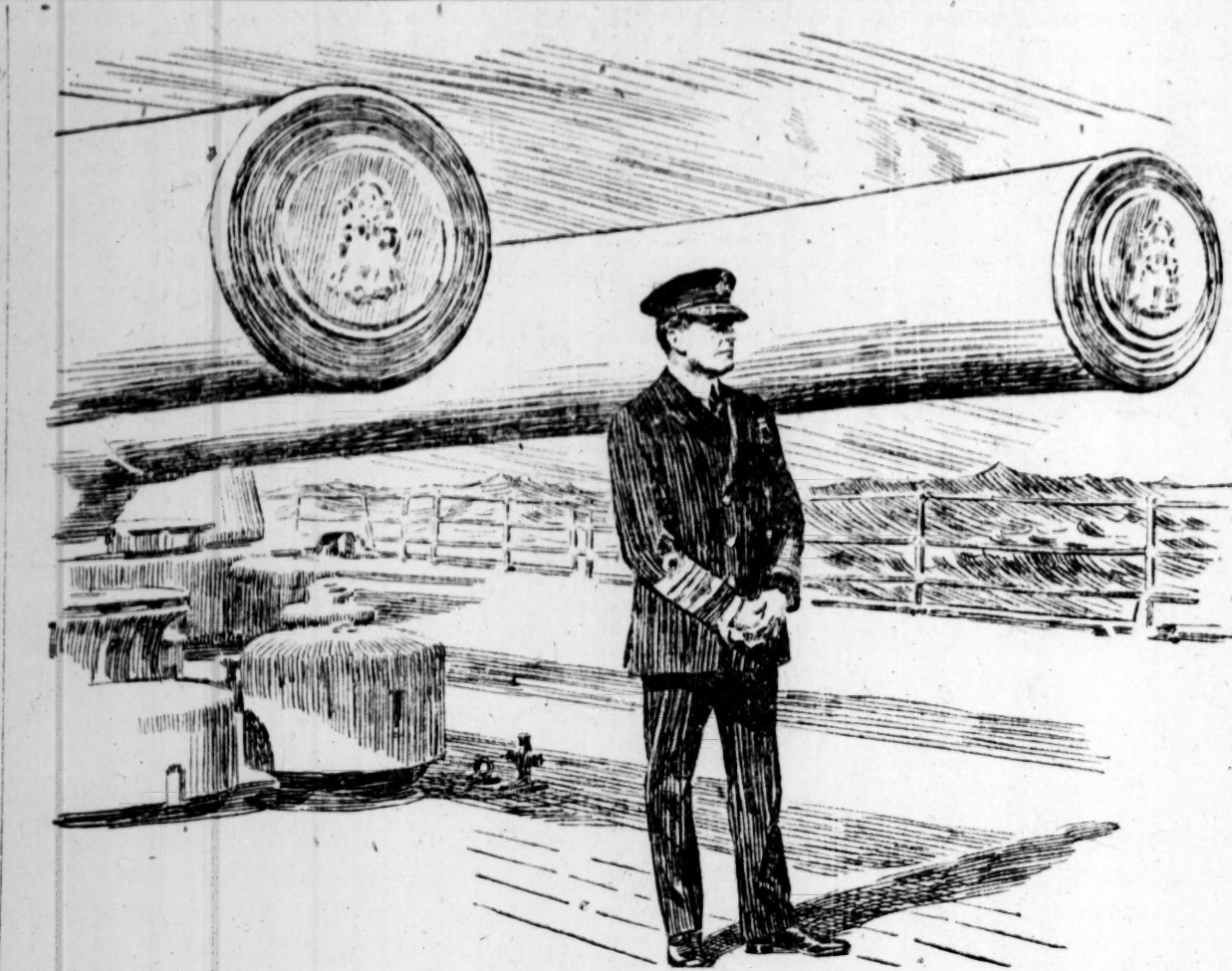
Digging Itself In

This Grand Fleet which he commanded with distinction during the period following Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's appointment to the Admiralty as First Sea Lord, had not dispersed to its usual stations after the naval review of 1914 when it became apparent that its services would be needed for more serious work. It was immediately ordered to its base of operations in the north, and Sir John Jellicoe was appointed to command it. The operation was carried out without a hitch, for such an eventuality is always foreseen at the British Admiralty and the operation orders, which are kept ready for dispatch to each ship in the event of war, are altered every day according to the movements of vessels. Once concentrated at the base, the Grand Fleet, like the army, had to dig itself in by constructing booms and other forms of defense which would protect it while refitting and reorganizing for its work in the North Sea.

After two months it was based on Scapa Flow, the great land-locked bay in the Orkneys, which was to remain its home for so long. Here everything at first had to be improvised. The booms were all constructed in the ships themselves before being placed in position; the land defenses were organized with material and guns from the ships; and depots and repair shops on shore had to be improvised. In these early days periods of alarm were frequent. One submarine, at any rate, succeeded in getting into the anchorage, though it never got out again, and many non-existent ones were sighted. On such occasions the colliers were ordered to get up steam and proceed alongside the big battleships to act as a cushion against possible torpedoes and to provide a means of rescue if a ship did go down, while the crews were taken on board the battleships. On one occasion, H. M. S. Lion was protected by three rows of colliers. In this way were initial difficulties overcome, and the ingenuity displayed in the early days has been developed all through the succeeding period.

The Game of "Tip and Run"

The anti-submarine campaign was a victory no less important than Jutland. Here was no meteoric and dashing encounter with a powerful force in open fight ending in success within a glorious hour, but a long-drawn-out struggle with hostile agencies that might pop up anywhere and could play the game of "tip and run" to perfection. Only the combination of all the factors that the navy could devise won the day—dazzle painting—mystery ships—mine



Admiral Sir David Beatty

Commander of British Grand Fleet standing on the deck of his flagship, H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth, on the occasion of relinquishing his post

fields—hydroplanes—airship and sea-plane patrols—a wide-awake secret service and unceasing devotion to duty on the part of gallant officers and men.

These same qualities exhibited in the contest with the German submarine service were shown in the maintenance of the blockade, where, as it proved, an innocent-looking neutral merchantman might suddenly drop its disguise and turn out to be a German raider armed to the teeth. That more raiders did not break the far-flung cordon of the allied navies is a matter for surprise, and bears testimony to the wonderful watch maintained in the North Sea. This was the bottleneck through which all must pass to get at those long trade routes by which allied troops were carried to distant theaters of war with all their munitions and food—and well was the bottle-neck corked up.

Only now is it possible to tell in detail of the way in which the valor of the navy at sea was supplemented by the constructional energy of the navy and workers on shore: of the vessels of the Queen Elizabeth class completed in 1915 and 1916, mounting 15-inch guns; of the Royal Sovereign class of vessel with increased protection against torpedoes in the shape of the "bulge"; of the fast battle-cruisers, the Renown and the Repulse, which were constructed in a little over 1½ years from the first order to get out the design; of the monitors that did such good service on the Belgian and African coasts.

300 Destroyers Added

During the period 1914-1918, nearly 300 torpedo-boat destroyers have been added to the fleet, and 12 different types of submarines, faster on the surface and under water and more heavily armed than German craft of a similar type. Two million tons of shipping have been added to the navy during this period, at a cost between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

Now the ships which for four years have been concentrated in the Orkneys are being dispersed to the corners of the earth to resume their normal task of preserving order and upholding British prestige.

AID FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Notice of a resolution has been given in the Canadian House of Commons by the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, by which federal support for technical education to the extent of \$10,000,000 is to be given to the provinces of the Dominion.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vermont—The Rev. Warren Hugh Wilson, formerly of Columbia University, and more recently connected with the Y. M. C. A. overseas war work committee, will be the speaker for Commencement Day at the University of Vermont in this city on Wednesday, June 25. Mr. Wilson supplies the place of Darwin P. Kingsley of New York City.

ALMEREYDA CASE EVOKES INTEREST

Fresh Evidence Is Continually Being Produced in This Minor French "Affaire"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Not even the importance of the trial of the Humbert case, all the deep public interest which attached to it, and the full sheets of paper devoted to the lavishly illustrated accounts of the same, have been enough to diminish the public curiosity in regard to the Almereyda affair, the reopened case in which the widow of the director of the Bonnet Rouge sets forth with the aid of good lawyers and many witnesses to prove that her husband was the victim of foul play for political objects when in the prison of Fresnes, where he passed away one morning.

Evidence of Prisoners

New evidence is forthcoming continually, and one of the various pertinent questions now being asked is how it is that none of this was adduced before. One answer is that much of it comes from prisoners and former prisoners, and is of doubtful quality. The personality and circumstances of such witnesses is argued for and against their not having testified before. On the one hand it is reasonably suggested that if they believed that Almereyda was being made a political victim, the times then being what they were, prisoners who thought they knew something would have perhaps felt the extreme inadvisability in their own interests of saying anything about it, even if they had the opportunity, which would be very unlikely. On the other hand it is asked what is the truth value of such evidence as this at any time. But, as has been seen, the convict element is being pretty extensively employed for testimony in other big affairs besides this.

People who are following the case prophesy that it has, so to speak, a very big future, that the governmental powers cannot afford to ignore it, and that it may cause a tottering somewhere. Others must be left according to their own judgment to determine what significance should be attached to the occasional mention of the word "Dreyfus" here and there in connection with another case besides this one. Of course there could be no true analogy, save possibly in some distant comparison upon the line of foul play for political purpose. However, the word is being heard, and few doubt that there are other scandals to clear up in this new season of après-guerre besides those of the alleged treason-mongers.

Political Offenders' Abode

Mr. Gilbert, the investigating magistrate, who is inquiring into the matter and is evidently impressed and surprised to clear up in this new season of après-guerre besides those of the alleged treason-mongers.

Mapleine The Golden Flavor

May be used to make a delicious syrup by the use of this recipe: Two cups of hot water, 4 cups granulated sugar, 1 full or 2 level teaspoons of Mapleine.

No boiling required.

Try this syrup on the morning hot cakes. You'll be more than pleased with the result.

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GIANT AEROPLANES IN WAR AND PEACE

The Handley-Page, in Its Construction and Rules of Design, Has Proved to Be the Pioneer Among Large Utility Machines

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 21.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It seems fair to suppose that, of all aeroplane types resulting from the war, the big bomber is the most ready to adapt for commercial use. When we find one model which has stood the test of time and of the fiercest competition possible—war itself—that model may be said to have established the rules of design and construction on which other would-be successful air-liners must follow. The Handley-Page bomber may claim to be the pioneer among large utility aeroplanes and typical of what will be world practice in their manufacture.

Of night-bombers it must be said that in no other aeroplane class did fashion alter so little during the war. As a rule a new scout appears and is hailed quickly as "the thing." It replaces previous models as quickly as it can be turned out. Within six months a different machine arrives—possibly by the same designer. A week or so more and our first scout is being spoken of as "hopelessly out of date." Amidst this wholesale scrapping of all that was not the last word in its class, one machine was never superseded; models might come and make might go, but the two-engine Handley-Page remained at its post from August, 1916, to Armistice Day, practically unaltered from first to last.

A Test of Reliability

Reliability of aircraft might be said to mean ability to get there and back without an involuntary landing. Fitting the best and most proved engine goes a long way to securing it. Fitting two such engines goes twice as far, and so on almost in the same proportion. It is comfortable to reflect that on the Handley-Page V-1500, three of its four engines would have to fail before a descent became necessary. And the four are Rolls-Royce! The story is well known how an O-400 type Handley-Page, while bombing Bruges by night, had one of the two engines "done in" and half a plane blown away by the terrific anti-aircraft shell fire. The occupants got home (60 miles) quite safely and comfortably, and landed without mishap.

Recalling the history of reliability, it will be found that an aircraft engine has usually been most at the mercy of whatever system was chosen for feeding it with petrol. It was obvious, then, that the petrol system must be perfected, and some final design adopted which had no possibility of failure. Petrol is fed to an automobile engine by pressure or gravity—i. e., forced up by pressure from a level below that of the engine, or stored above the carburetor, into which gravity will lead it when the tap is turned on. Car makers are divided between the two systems. Modern aeroplanes are the outcome of war designs, when the result of a failure was serious, and the Handley-Page petrol system, therefore, must be recognized as the solution of a vital problem.

Pressure supply is very neat, because where it is employed the store of petrol may be carried wherever convenient. Its disadvantage is that the least leak anywhere in the system puts it entirely out of action. In the late war, bullets and other metallic fragments flew around and leaks were not infrequent; pressure systems were

strangely unpopular in the fighting zone. Owing to its simplicity, then, gravity is preferable, but to carry the large Handley-Page's 2½ tons of petrol above the level of the engines would mean placing it in the open and offering enormous resistance to the air. So it has to be stored in the fuselage, i. e., below the engine level. The engines are fed by gravity from a small tank inside the top plane, and the tank is kept full by a windvane pump drawing supplies from the main store in the body.

By dividing the petrol, oil, and water tanks respectively into four compartments, the supplies for each engine are kept separate. The designer's idea was that by this system one bullet, e. g., in the main petrol tank, could not possibly put out all the engines; while if the supplies were drawn from a common source, it obviously would.

Petrol "Parrot Cage"

This tank is called the "parrot cage" by the jolly crew of tinmiths who make it, because of the cross bracing and girder work used within to take some of the strain off the sides. Four thousand seven hundred and fifty rivets are used on each tank, which it gives a skilled man with a boy, five weeks "hard" to complete. The tank is over five feet high, yet it occupies little more than half the height of the fuselage when placed in position.

The wings are designed to give the greatest lift possible consistent with a good turn of speed. In the matter of wing shape, lift and speed may be said to be at everlasting loggerheads for the designer's favor; for, roughly speaking, the more speed he puts into it the less lift it will have.

An aeroplane wing looks solid enough when covered with fabric, doped, and painted, and in place on the complete machine; but could you X-ray that wing, a pretty heterogeneous skeleton would be revealed. Woods of all sorts in every shape and thickness, clips, bolts, miniature steel cables and homely piano wires. Yet though the wings alone of the V-1500 weigh 3000 pounds—nearly a ton and a half—not an ounce of wood nor inch of wire but does its part in the battle with stress and strain. This skeleton tapers from the leading edge, where the great main spar might support an elephant, to the trailing edge 12 feet away, trimmed with tubing delicate enough to have come from a peashooter factory. No less than 6100 square feet of beautiful Irish linen are used to cover the wings, which are then given five coats of dope and sun-proof pigment. The latter gives that dark brown color usually seen only on British made aeroplanes.

The manager of the wood shops of a firm such as this must have an intimate acquaintance with trees and wood in all conditions; in fact he must be a naturalist. In this instance he is also a "ranker"—a youngish man who started life sweeping up shavings in a joiner's workshop. He would show you his stock of spruce from California, Quebec, or Ontario and the method of turning it into every conceivable size and strength of fitting, from mighty wing spars to strut casing the thickness of a match box. Spruce is now used for nearly all purposes on the Handley Page. Ash is tough and will take bending strain without any danger of snapping; spruce is more brittle but much lighter; when spliced (or "laminated") and glued together again in a special way, it is found to be even stronger than ash, and has therefore replaced it throughout the structure.

How Even Keel Is Maintained

The imposing phrase "Inherent stability" of an aeroplane is its ability to keep on an even keel unaided—its factor of self-help. A reasonable

amount of it is therefore of great assistance to the pilot. It is obtained by designing the wings at an angle to the horizontal—instead of straight along it—like a flattened "V." This angle is called the angle of dihedral; every bird floating on the breeze makes use of it; you will find it the secret of success in the making of domestic paper gliders.

Without inherent stability, an aeroplane would depend entirely for control upon the pilot, who would have to correct every stray movement all the time—he would find the machine apparently unwilling to do anything for itself; admittedly some pilots like this—chiefly "stunters," however, who have no use for what they call the monotony of comfort and steadiness—but in a big machine would be intolerably wearying. On the other hand no pilot likes a machine to "fly itself" to such an extent that he might as well get out and walk. Such stability is inclined to be dangerous, as it is uncertain whether the machine will respond to your efforts in an emergency; it also takes away from the lifting power and speed.

On the Handley-Page the amount of dihedral is very carefully worked out, and while the machine steadies itself in bumps it is remarkably easy in controls for so huge a monster. This controllability was originally attempted, in the experimental machine, by means of balanced ailerons and elevators; the 90-mile per hour gale aloft, however, was too much for these and they were altered. A test pilot of that time tells wonderful stories of shivering wing tips and wagging tails. "But the old Handley's far too big and safe to play any trick," he laughed. "You wouldn't expect an elephant to shy and buck like a young mule!"

"Sleeping in the Open"

For a large machine the problem of aerodrome space was always a serious one, and when the Handley-Page first entered the war it was feared that anchorage space only could be provided on active service. In fact, on many occasions the O-400 model has "slept in the open," great rings and hooks being fitted at the wing tips and tail for pegging her down. But the wings are made to fold back in such a way that the V-1500, of 130 feet width when ready for flight, occupies a hangar only 50 feet across.

The process of folding is astonishingly simple. No control or other wires have to be removed or adjusted and only two fittings are added, one of which is a rod to connect the wing tips to the tail; this prevents them being damaged in a high wind when the machine is anchored in the open.

The five crates for transport by rail of a big (V-1500) Handley-Page are an amusing sight. They would occupy six standard size railroad-goods trucks, house a complete party of mechanics and their repair benches, and provide sleeping accommodations and mess-rooms into the bargain.

NEED OF POWER FOR THE INDUSTRIES

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—A super-power system including a multiple transmission line of high voltage with its thousands of steel towers extending from Boston through the eastern states, was pictured yesterday in an address at the convention of the National Electric Light Association, by George O. Smith, director of the geological survey.

"From this great power main would flow the energy to serve millions of homes, a score of railroads, hundreds of public service companies, and thousands of manufacturing plants," he said. "The signing of the armistice happily averted the power crisis that otherwise we would be facing. A policy of preparedness for peace expansion should now be adopted."

No Punctures No Blowouts

The old-time prejudice against "liquid" tire-fillers has yielded to the truth about ESSENKAY, the famous filled tire, which is NOT A LIQUID. ESSENKAY is a remarkable synthetic compound which has practically the RESILIENCE of AIR with none of its defects.

Thinking men and women—progressive motorists who welcome the best in automobile accessories—are adopting ESSENKAY in place of air in tires.

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A TIRE FILLER

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The use of ESSENKAY is a proved economy, because ESSENKAY should last as long as your car. Tires filled with ESSENKAY are always at a uniform pressure—cannot be deflated or run flat, 10,000 to 20,000 miles on ESSENKAY filled tires is the rule, not the exception. ESSENKAY fills the casing completely.

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When ESSENKAY filled tires are worn down to the last layer of fabric, the old tire may be discarded and the same ESSENKAY transferred to a new casing. ESSENKAY contains no rubber, hence will not bloom, oxidize or rot. ESSENKAY is now in use on thousands of pleasure cars and trucks.

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HOW SPAIN VIEWS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Most Enlightened Spaniards See in It Possibility of a Great Advance for Spain Within the Space of a Decade

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—The position of Spain in regard to the League of Nations—a subject of the deepest interest to herself, if not to all the other nations—continues to be one of some perplexity and anxiety, and at the same time of a little ambiguity. Here there are still old Conservative reactionaries of the type of Don Antonio Maura, who was placed at the head of the Spanish commission to inquire into this question—an appointment which naturally caused severe though careful criticism in enlightened quarters—giving faint praise to the idea of the league, and at the same time making it quite clear that he thought that for practical purposes in the way of world progress and tranquillity it was useless, while on the other hand the most enlightened sections of Spain see in this league the possibility of such a Spanish advance in a decade as might not be accomplished by hard work in less than 100 years, if ever.

Attitude of Army

The military party, which by a strange anomaly is so powerful here, notwithstanding the fact that in comparison with European armies as they have been seen lately, the Spanish is merely a toy and of no use for any other purpose than handling the continual suspension of the constitutional guarantees in different parts of Spain and with but limited success conducting experiments in the protectorate in Morocco, is naturally, one might say, against the league—not against Spain's joining it, for such a contingency could hardly be contemplated, but against its being taken seriously. But let there be no mistake about it, the best part of political and thoughtful Spain—including the Count de Romanones and his Cabinet—are entirely and enthusiastically for the league, and Spain with it, even though they may feel many regrets that neutrals have had no larger part in the labor of its creation.

At the first intimation that the Paris conference wished to take neutrals into consideration, Mr. Gonzalez Hontoria, as has already been stated, was dispatched post haste to the French capital, and there could not have been a better envoy. When he went there was but little idea as to what his work would be or how long he would be in Paris. As it happened his stay was of short duration and he has just returned to Madrid, though doubtless he will have to make another journey to Paris in the near future.

Immediately on his return he had a long interview with the Count de Romanones, who afterward stated that Mr. Hontoria had given him a full account of the private conference the delegates of the neutral countries had held with the league commission in Paris, and the points of view put forward by the different nations there represented, as to which Mr. Hontoria had already sent a telegraphic communication to the government. At the same time Mr. Hontoria made a statement to the Premier as to the impressions he had formed concerning the attitude of the Allies toward Spain. Although much reserve is naturally maintained concerning the report made by the Spanish delegate there is the best authority for saying that he has returned from Paris highly satisfied with what he has seen and heard, and that he is very optimistic as to Spain's position in the future.

Spain Desires to Join

Almost immediately after the return of Mr. Hontoria the government formally communicated to the Peace Conference an expression of its desire to become a member of the League of Nations when formally established, and at the same time intimated its intention of obtaining all necessary authorization in the matter from the Cortes. It is understood that Spain thus became the first of the neutral nations to take this step.

In the meantime there have been some interesting expressions of opinion upon Spain and the league by various people of consequence. One of an enlightened and informative character was in the shape of a lecture in the Ateneo by Mr. Salvador de

Madariaga, a writer who has recently spent much time in London and has had exceptional opportunities for studying the main problems of European politics and taking a broad view of them. Spaniards like this, who come back to Spain and talk sense to Madrileños and others, do good service to the State. Mr. de Madariaga spoke of the diffidence of Spain, the "eternal passivity" of the Spanish people, and their inclination always to settle great difficulties by such fortuitous proceedings as revolutions and lotteries, and he specially dealt with an idea that the democratic impulses of which Spain stood in need might come from the outside.

Democratization of Spain

He denied this latter possibility, urging that democracy was not a thing that could be adopted at pleasure, but was a form of social equilibrium which must emanate from the very nature of the society, apart from which there was the further fact that outside nations had no particular desire to exercise their influence on Spain and bring about changes in her social construction, as she was not a danger to them and in this respect did not enter closely into their reckonings. However, the democratization of Spain was indispensable, he urged, for the welfare of the country, and for its representation in the League of Nations. To arrive at the establishment of a Spanish democracy it was necessary to spread through all the social classes and especially through the professional classes the feeling that to subordinate their activities and their interests to the eventual good of the community was a natural duty. And then, coming to the narrowness of the Spanish outlook, which had to be changed, he discussed the relations of Spain with the South American states, and showed what a difficulty there was and must be while Spain retained her local and isolated way of thinking, in reaching a proper understanding with peoples like these of South America, eager as they were for close connection with Europe and for participation in the dominant ideas of the world. Spaniards could not approach South America just as "neighbors from Guadalajara," whilst such a relation did not embrace the ideas of commerce and connection in matters of universal importance.

Coming more closely to the question of the league, Mr. de Madariaga urged that wars in the future were an impossibility in spite of anything that might be said to the contrary, and he argued in this way, that hitherto wars had only been actively prosecuted by ruling classes of a politico-intellectual character, and chiefly economic. These governing classes had many times taken advantage of the passivity and sentimentality of peoples, but now it had been shown by the recent war that a movement of popular sovereignty had been initiated and could not be interrupted, so that in the future those same governing classes would have an interest in seeing that wars were not developed. The League of Nations was partly subject to the fear that armed struggles awakened sentiments of citizenship and gave to peoples a consciousness of their sovereignty. There was indication of this in the fact that there was no serious talk of the League of Nations until the Russian Revolution was let loose, and there was the fact that all the conservative elements had become associated with the idea.

Economic Difficulties

In order that the league should respond to its highest objects, it should prepare for itself not only a juridical constitution, but an economical one, because the first without the second would be wanting in permanence, effectiveness, and solidity. Once the league was established as a simple mutual system of law and order, it might very well happen that peoples like Spain, of poor economic position, but in a condition of juridical equality with other peoples, would feel themselves dominated by richer and more imperialistic economies. As to the economic valuation of peoples, more attention should be paid to their capacity for production and income than to their established capitals.

If there was no economic law among the peoples, then international finance would lead to political corruption and industrial depression, reducing the poor peoples to perpetual economic infancy. And even if there should be an economic law, if it were not inspired by ideals of justice, finance would take possession of the vital forces of the country, and would bring them under its domination. In that way, just as military oppression was formerly a burden on the weak peoples, so economic oppression would cause them suffering.

WESTMINSTER MAY BE TRANSFORMED

Architectural Scheme Is on Foot to Rebuild District Around the Abbey as a Permanent Empire War Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A vast architectural scheme for rebuilding the district around Westminster Abbey is now under way, as a permanent Empire war memorial. The project is based on the plans of Major C. J. C. Pawley V. D., and many distinguished people have interested themselves in the effort. Sir David Beatty, Sir William Robertson, Sir Robert Hadfield, Sir Gilbert Parker, and Sir Woodman Burbridge are on the executive committee of the Empire War Memorial League which has been formed to further the scheme.

If the scheme is carried through successfully, not only will a much needed piece of town planning be achieved, but a permanent home for art, learning, and industry will be provided, all within an area covered by a triangle based on a proposed Empire embankment between the Tate Gallery and the Lambeth Suspension Bridge. Much of the property in this district consists of buildings the leases of which will presently expire and it will probably come within the future housing schemes of the London County Council. It is not proposed to interfere with any recently erected buildings which are often, in this district, of an imposing character, but, among the ambitious plans of the promoters, provision is made for the construction of an avenue 40 yards wide, with a 30 yard roadway, leading northward from the present Lambeth bridge and in a straight line with it, to be known as Empire Avenue; also for the widening of the present Vauxhall Bridge Road which is to be known as the Columbia Way; for the erection of a new Empire Bridge in place of the present Lambeth Bridge, which is considered unsafe and which will have to be rebuilt; for grand new buildings to house the University of London, King's College, and arts and science exhibits; for a Shakespearean theater; for a series of imposing groups of statuary representing the allied nations; for a picture gallery to house the pictures dealing with the war which may become the property of the Nation; a concert hall; a hall of nations; a permanent home for industrial exhibitions; and a permanent home for a war museum for which at present accommodation is apparently not available.

Empire Bridge and Avenue

The design for the Empire Bridge is to be selected as the result of a competition open to architects at home and abroad, the details of which are now being worked out and a prize of £1000 will be awarded to the successful architect. From the northern end of the bridge, the Empire Avenue will extend in the direction of Victoria Station a distance of 4000 feet. At the river end will be placed the first memorial group of statuary, which will be in honor of the British Navy and the mercantile marine. Going northward toward Victoria similar groups will be placed in circles. In the Place Belge will be a group to Belgium; in the Place Italia, the group of the British Army will be commemorated; further on, at the junction with Canadian Way, the services of New Zealand will be acknowledged; France will be honored near the point where the Empire Avenue strikes the Columbia Way, and at that point there will be a group to Italy. Some little distance from Victoria and between the station and Vauxhall Bridge will be a circus for the United States group, and here the Canadian Way will start eastward, crossing the Empire Avenue and curving southward into the Avenue Belle France and ultimately striking the embankment at the Victoria Tower Gardens. In this broad avenue will be placed groups representing India, Canada, and Australia. The Empire Avenue when complete, it is claimed, will be the largest, finest, most unique and impressive monumental avenue in the world of the British Empire. The spaces reserved for the monuments will be 100 yards across and the northwest side of the avenue from the

bridge to the Place Mons will form the frontage of the proposed central buildings for the University of London, 500 yards long, and covering 15 acres. This building is regarded as the keystone of the scheme, which also involves improvements on the south side of the river, in the Lambeth district. It is hoped to bring an electric tube linking up Victoria and London Bridge stations, under the proposed Empire Avenue and under the river at Lambeth Bridge.

A Universal Appeal

The cost of the scheme described is estimated at about £10,000,000, the expenditure of which by the London County Council will necessitate special legislation by Parliament. The University of London has not yet given its consent to that part of the scheme which affects itself, but it is hoped that funds will be made available from state sources and by private subscription, so that the site may be secured. As far as the memorial statues are concerned, the league is publishing an appeal for subscriptions for their erection, in the hope that the universal appeal will strike the imagination of the whole Empire and of the allied states. Offices of the league have been established at 25 Victoria Street, Westminster.

"ROMAN QUESTION" IN ITALIAN PRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The subject of the "Roman question," the question of a solution of the existing dissensions between the Vatican and the Italian Government, is still being discussed at length in the press. Conversations on the subject are declared by the Secolo to have taken place between the Secretary of State Cardinal Gasparri, Baron Monti, and Mr. Nitti, before the last left the government, without arriving at any definite conclusion. In fact the discussions are said to have been suspended owing to the difficulty of coming to any agreement on an alteration in the law of guarantees in accordance with the wishes of the Vatican. The latter desired, it is stated, that any change in the relations between the Italian Government and the (Roman) Catholic church should be recognized by the powers and the League of Nations if this were constituted.

A recent article in the Vatican organ, the Osservatore Romano, declares that the "Roman question" will exist until the papacy is given "that normal situation which by divine right it ought to have, and which it cannot renounce without committing suicide." The article declares further that the desire to render the (Roman) Catholic church independent of the Italian civil power always exists at the Vatican, and in this lies the "Roman question." After saying that the independence of the (Roman) Catholic church, which is "international and supernatural," is a vital question, the writer declares that, if the papacy were to acquiesce in the disappearance of this liberty and independence, "not real only but visible," and the peoples should think that the Pope were dependent on any civil authority, the (Roman) Catholic church would split up into national churches and would cease to exist, while the governments would, with reason, refuse to tolerate in their State the exercise of a political power depending on political authority. The Marquess Crippoliti Cripolti, who is no Clericalist, has recently contributed a long article, which has attracted considerable attention, to the Vita Italiana, in which, after reviewing the whole controversy he comes to the conclusion that the dissension between the State and the Vatican should be maintained in the interests of both parties.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY GENERAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ontario—Practically every man, woman and child in this city now works eight hours a day or less and receives as much if not more wages than when the longer period was worked. This change has all come about within a year and a large proportion of it within six months. The result of the shorter hours is being made manifest in a strong demand for playgrounds for the children, welfare societies, community choruses and other activities that make for the better acquaintance of citizens one with another.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S NATIONAL MISSION

Former Boer Leader Is in Britain at Head of Nationalist Party in Interests of "Self-Determination and Independence"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The last of the delegations to arrive in Europe with the new popular watchwords, "self-determination and independence," on their lips, is that sent by the South African Nationalist Party. General Hertzog, the former Boer leader, is at its head. The mission is in London at the time of writing, seeking an opportunity for meeting the British Government. Neither in London nor during his passage through New York has General Hertzog made any extensive statement to the press, because, as he explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called at his hotel, he does not wish to appear to be starting a press campaign of the claims of his party. General Hertzog has not the appearance of a soldier, and a pleasant smile tempers his somewhat determined countenance. Though of the actual business he has on hand in London, he could say nothing, he nevertheless, showed himself quite willing briefly to epitomize, from his viewpoint, the historic events in South Africa which have led up to the present-day movement known as South African Nationalism.

A Historic Survey

"As far as our position in South Africa is concerned," he began, "as you know, we have a Union of what was previously the four colonies of South Africa, namely, the Cape of Good Hope Colony, the previous colony of Natal, and the two former Republics of Transvaal and the Orange Free State. These colonies were originally all inhabited and settled by what we call Dutch-speaking Europeans. That is to say, really Dutch-French and Germans who settled at the Cape from 1620 to 1800. In 1806 the Cape was conquered from the Dutch, and, in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the Europeans with the British Government and the failure of that government to protect them against the depredations of the natives from the surrounding country, a large number of these Boer families were forced to emigrate from the Cape across the Orange River. In 1836 a very big organized trek of these farmers took place. Within a comparatively short number of years they had spread themselves over what is now known as Natal, Transvaal, and the Orange Free State and had established three different republics in each of these states.

"In 1844 the British, envious of the fact that the Boers had acquired a harbor at Durban, in Natal, sent an expedition against the Natal Republic and conquered Natal from the Boers. It has ever since remained a British colony. In 1848 they sent an expedition against the Orange Free State and conquered the state from the Boers. In 1854 they found that they could not cope with the natives on the borders of the Free State, who were then threatening to attack them, and they surrendered the state to the Boers, promising that in future they would guarantee their independence. In the Transvaal gold was discovered, and in 1878 the country was annexed, although in 1854 the British had solemnly, by treaty with the Transvaal, recognized its independence and promised that Britain would not in any way in the future commit any act of aggression against it. The Boers of the Transvaal then sent two deputations to England protesting against the annexation, but without avail, and in 1879 they took up arms against

Britain and reconquered their country. In 1881 peace was established and the Transvaal handed back by Mr. Gladstone.

"Unfortunately, in 1888, the Witwaters gold mines were discovered and in consequence of that another attempt was made to get the Transvaal under British dominion. In 1896 the Jameson Raid was started, and it became perfectly clear to the Transvaal and the Free State that Great Britain was trying to work up another war with the republics in order to annex their territories. A defensive alliance was therefore entered into between the Free State and the Transvaal. In 1899 the war was forced upon them, and after three years of fighting the Treaty of Vereeniging was signed in 1902 and the republics were annexed to Great Britain.

Demand Restitution

"At the present moment," continued General Hertzog, "we have self-government in the Union. But the former inhabitants of the republics have never yet forgotten their past history and have constantly insisted upon eventual restitution of their former status as republics. In this they are supported by practically all Dutch-speaking people in South Africa no matter in what Province, and by a good many English-speaking people as well. Those who are in favor of independence in South Africa at the present moment number nearly one-half of the European population. In the Free State 85 per cent of the whole population wants it, while in the Transvaal fully one-half and in the Cape about one-half support the claim. Only in Natal is the majority against independence. We have been sent by the National Party in the Union first to ask for the restitution of the independence of the Free State and of the Transvaal, and secondly, in order also to discuss the granting of freedom to the Cape and Natal.

"With regard to the Transvaal and the Free State, we base our claim upon the principle of injured rights suffered by us in 1902 when our independence was taken from us. As to the Cape and Natal we claim that according to these provinces independent decision in favor of independence, the principle of self-determination should be applied to them.

"As to the self-government which we enjoy at present, we have found it to be nothing more than self-government in name only, for it is admittedly conditional upon the will of Great Britain and leaves us without the right to any say in matters of peace and war. Our foreign relations are managed by England alone. The present régime exposes us to all the influences which a sovereign government, such as that of England, has at its disposal for getting a subject people to comply with its wishes and desires."

BARTENDER SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vermont—The second conviction within a week of a dealer selling liquor to a posted man was secured in the city court when a local bartender was convicted of the charge and sentenced to serve six months in the House of Correction. Officials in the various cities and towns are determined to stop the practice of furnishing intoxicating liquors to persons whose name has been posted.

MAINE FARMERS SEE NEED OF PIER

Overseas Demands for Agricultural Products Emphasize Desirability of Larger Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EXETER, Maine—Demands for Maine products in other countries are awakening the farmers throughout the State to the advantages which a state pier would offer them in the direction of increased facilities for export. The development of a merchant marine, together with a constantly growing foreign market for foodstuffs, is impressing itself upon Maine agricultural interests and they are beginning to realize that to get the full benefit therefrom they must be in a position to meet the facilities which other coastal states are providing for the shipment of goods overseas.

There are indications already that the farmers of Maine, stirred by the efforts of the University of Maine, state agricultural officials, and various federal campaigns, are planning to greatly increase their production as well as venture into new fields of endeavor. The large interest in the boys' and girls' agricultural clubs is helping to promote a general movement for the development of Maine's agricultural resources to a maximum of efficiency and production. The plans for raising sheep and greatly increasing the production of feeds for the live stock are prophetic of a rehabilitation of the farming industry.

Among the more ambitious farmers it is thoroughly realized that a state pier is absolutely essential to a complete development of agriculture in Maine. Facilities for transporting the various products must be provided and particularly in the direction of export trade. The farmers, therefore, are taking a larger and larger interest in the state pier project which comes to the people in September in the form of a referendum.

The financial advantages which an export trade would bring to Maine received a specific illustration here recently when C. E. Tibbets, who shipped 25 barrels of apples to Liverpool, England, received a check for \$288.87, a net return of \$9.32 a barrel at the loading station in Corinna. The apples sold for \$16.10 a barrel, the highest price allowed by the British Government to be paid for apples at the present time. The Liverpool agent spoke in high praise of the quality and condition of the apples so late in the season.

LUMBER FOR BRITISH USES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Sir James Ball, British Timber Controller, and Mr. Montague Meyer, purchaser for the British Government, have been here for two days interviewing local lumbermen in regard to the purchase of British Columbia lumber for British uses. As a result, it is announced that orders have been placed for 20,000,000 feet of lumber to be shipped from Vancouver to England via the Panama Canal in demountable ships. Sir James said the scheme for demountable ships was feasible. He had placed an order for four of these ships, which would average 5,000,000 feet of lumber each.

Filene's
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Summer Briefs

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Heather jerseys are getting scarcer, so reports tell us. One would never guess it from their number in both women's and misses' Filene Knit jersey suit shops. There are plenty at \$25. New pin-tucked jersey suits, \$30. New 4-pocket suits, \$35. Other jersey suits in the wanted weight, \$20. (Fifth floor)

Filene Knit suits for misses, \$21.75 to \$35. (Fourth floor)
The cable-stitched, the honeycomb, the hemstitched are three tubskirts at \$7.50 that women buy at sight. All three are styles with an exceptional faculty for keeping their good looks more than one season. There are a dozen styles of tubskirts at least for women at \$5, including satinet, gabardine and dotted Swiss muslin. Silk loafing skirts in Georgette and Crepe de Chine looking much out of the ordinary with horizontal tucks and eyelet embroidery are \$12.75 to \$18.75. (Fifth floor.)

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BREWERS' PLANS THAT FARED BADLY

Points in Campaign Against Prohibition—No Favors Now, Say Drys, to Men Who Carried on German Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"It is the business of the people to make plain to their representatives in Congress that they will by no means endure the showing of any special favors to that organization of men which financed and carried on the German propaganda against the United States of America; that they are not only against the traffic in intoxicating beverages of every form, but especially against special privileges to the German-American brewers."

In these words the Anti-Saloon League summed up the duty of United States citizens who favor a dry Nation with respect to the present campaign to secure for the beer and wine interests exemption from the War-Time Prohibition Act. Prohibitionists urge all those who oppose the liquor traffic to leave no doubt in the thoughts of their senators and representatives that, regardless of President Wilson's attitude, they will countenance no modification of the war-time act.

Aspects of Brewers' Campaign

The drys point out that there have been several aspects of the United States Brewers' Association's campaign for putting pressure on the new Congress in their interests. One aim was to secure from a number of legislatures legislation defining 3 per cent beer as non-intoxicating. Another was the Michigan election by which they hoped to create public sentiment in behalf of the return of beer and wine to prohibition states and at the same time affect the action of Congress respecting enforcement of the Federal Prohibition Amendment by securing the continued brewing of low per cent beer. A third item was the various beer suits against the government to prevent enforcement of the War-Time Prohibition Act against 2.75 per cent beer. The fourth was publicity growing out of these cases, the cases themselves furnishing the means for floating a number of affidavits falsely maintaining, say the drys, that 3 per cent beer is not intoxicating.

President's Action

That a fifth feature of this campaign was in some manner directed upon President Wilson is now evident, the drys believe, from the fact that his message to the new Congress favored elimination of beer and light wines from the war-time act. The names of Samuel Gompers and Secretary Tammuly have already been mentioned in this connection. And the Association Opposed to Prohibition expressed little surprise about the Wilson message. They say they had known a fortnight back that he would probably take such an attitude.

Whether the beer and light wine interests are themselves fully pleased with the President's action, however, is not so clear as it might seem at first glance. They liked Judge Augustus N. Hand's recent decision by which the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company's petition for an injunction restraining the federal officials from enforcing the war-time act against 2.75 per cent beer goes to trial. But should Congress change that act eliminating beer and light wine from its restrictions, then the Hoffman company, which brought its petition on that part of the act, would be legislated out of court. And what the brewers want is a decision declaring 2.75 per cent beer non-intoxicating. For they have not yet given up hope that, with such a decision back of them, they might somehow be able to get around the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

Brewers "Taking a Chance"

The brewers probably realize that they are "taking a chance" on getting such a decision, but they are willing to take that chance, and therefore they want to stay in court.

The other four plans of the brewers, it is pointed out, fared badly at the hands of events. No state except Rhode Island passed any measure giving them aid and comfort with regard to 3 per cent beer, although efforts were made to get such action in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other states. The Michigan result was a blow against their in-

terests. By a majority of 207,000 the voters rejected the proposal to license the sale of beer and light wines. The State had previously gone dry by 68,000.

This real issue at present, the drys hold, may be very simply stated: Shall the legislative interpretation of the Federal Prohibition Amendment be a fit crown and capstone to all the past struggles against the beverage liquor traffic and put an end forever to the manufacture and sale of habit-forming alcoholic beverages? Or shall it, by slumping to a low and brewery-determined level, become a menace to all the prohibition already achieved and a root from which all the former infamies of the beverage-liquor traffic may again grow to the reestablishing of the Nation?

Unduly Apprehensive

Anti-Saloon League Official on President's Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The President is apparently unduly apprehensive of the trouble which may arise through depriving the workman of his beer for a few weeks following July 1," said George A. Gordon, associate superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in commenting on the recommendation of President Wilson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Recent press reports telling of the President's recommendation that beer and wine be excluded from the operation of the War Prohibition Act did not altogether surprise temperance workers," continued Mr. Gordon. "If President Wilson can satisfy the Congress already in session that demobilization will be completed within a few weeks after July 1, the date when the act will become operative in its present form, it not amended or repealed, he could thus throw a sop to organized labor, the liquor element which has assumed to speak for that body as a whole when no action warranting such presumption has ever been taken upon the convention floor of the national American Federation of Labor. Samuel Gompers, the head of that organization, has stood very close to the President; he has also been friendly with the brewery interests which employ organized labor.

"A Congress made up as the present is, of the representatives of 33 prohibition states, would hardly dare to assume the responsibility of voting to exempt light wines and beer from the war prohibition measure if they expected that the act would continue in force until the eighteenth amendment becomes effective or for a considerable portion of that period. At the same time, Congress would be willing, perhaps, to sanction beer and wine for a few weeks if its members could do so without burning their fingers. A concession of this sort might yield the prohibition element in that body enough support for legislation to enforce the amendment to warrant such action. But, while it is vital that the Constitutional Amendment should be adequately enforced, this can come about only by such definition of intoxicating liquor and legislation sustaining it as will eliminate the beverage liquor traffic, including beer and wine.

"If previous exclusion of beer and light wine from the operation of war prohibition is to be made the entering wedge to gain such a definition of intoxicating liquor as the basis of legislation in support of the amendment as will admit the continuance of these beverages after Jan. 16, 1920, then the way is left open to serious trouble, the eighteenth amendment is emasculated and the very purpose which prompted the efforts of Congress and the several states in making it a part of the Constitution is defeated.

"The President is apparently unduly apprehensive of the trouble which may arise through depriving the workman of his beer for a few weeks following July 1. The likelihood of such trouble is remote in comparison with that which is certain to arise if, by hook or by crook, beer gets any standing under the amendment and the brewers are perpetuated in business and in politics. War prohibition and constitutional prohibition are not so distinguishable by the popular mind that a concession in favor of the former will be deemed inappropriate for the latter. The legislatures of the states which have already ratified the amendment are casting out beer and wine measures, seeking to nullify both war and national prohibition. It is thus both inappropriate and dangerous at this time for the President to recommend and Congress to accept what will establish a bad precedent."

WAR-TIME DRY LAW DEFENDED

President of Maine W. C. T. U. Says That the Original Reasons for the Act Still Obtain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NORTH TURNER, Maine—"We cannot afford to hazard the moral life of our soldiers during the trying period of transition from military to civil life," said Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president of the Maine Women's Christian Temperance Union, with regard to efforts to annul the provisions of war-time prohibition.

"Since it has been found so desirable and necessary to protect the soldiers and sailors during active service," she continued, "I feel that it would be most unfortunate to open to them any temptation just at the time when they are being released from military restraint. The call still comes to us to help feed hungry people. We cannot well use the fuel, the grain and other food products in the manufacture of drink when people are perishing for want of food.

"The liquor interests are hard at work, even in Maine, to discredit national prohibition. When, last January, the National Distillers League, in their convention at Chicago, voted to spend \$1,000,000 in a great campaign to defeat national prohibition, we said Maine will not be overlooked. Our words have proved true. As far as possible, the liquor interests are flooding the State with their pernicious literature. The thoughtful man recognizes this literature as the work of the liquor interests, made desperate by their approaching doom, but others do not read between the lines.

"Cards are being placed in our hotels by the Association Opposed to National Prohibition. These protest against the methods by which the prohibition amendment has been acted upon and request the reader to record himself as opposed. We know that the Eighteenth Amendment was made part of the Constitution by regular methods, a line of procedure required in the Constitution itself. We know the ratification was marked in its unanimity, the liquor interests controlling only three small states. It is now a part of the Constitution and is a law. We may well scrutinize the position of the man or organization which stands against it."

COLLEGE PLANS WELCOME TO BOYS

Massachusetts Agricultural to Honor Men Who Entered the Service of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"To welcome home 1235 boys from the service and to commemorate 47 who gave their all in the service, the Associate Alumni of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, located at Amherst, have arranged for a memorial rally to be held Friday, May 23, at 6:30 o'clock, in the Boston City Club.

The boys are planning to attend in uniform, and Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, and Col. Joel E. Goldthwaite '85 are listed among the speakers. It is expected that this "Aggie" assemblage will take definite steps toward the erection of a fitting memorial and that it will be of the practical kind.

This state college, a higher institution of learning, or advanced public school, for it belongs to all the citizens of the Commonwealth, not only takes particular pride in having had 433 commissioned officers in the service, a high percentage, but in knowing that practically every one of its men had received that kind of training at the college which made them immediately valuable for filling vitally important positions in the service.

Their combined agricultural and military training made the assistance of these particular boys most desirable when their country went to war. They at once received calls to act as experts in the producing, preserving, and distributing of food for the army. The nation's bugle sounded and approximately 85 per cent of the students left the college to give agricultural service throughout the State that spring, and nearly every one on the teaching staff followed when summer came.

Some of the alumni became agricultural advisers, others took complete charge of agricultural enterprises. Many were drafted into civilian occupations for the army as specialists. They served with public safety committees, county farm bureaus, and special training schools. Boys' farm camps were rendered intelligent advice and direction.

The president of the college, Kenyon L. Butterfield, was made chairman of the Massachusetts Food Committee; served as a member of the Educational Committee of the Council of National Defense, and last summer was requested by the federal government to go to France as a member of the Army Overseas Educational Commission to have charge of the vocational education among the United States soldiers.

The graduates of this college have by no means confined themselves to agricultural pursuits, for many have proven themselves unusually capable in handling other branches of industry, as is evidenced by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore Railroad, member of the class of 1882. Mr. Willard was appointed as chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, as chairman of the Sub-Committee on Transportation and Communication of the Advisory Commission, as chairman of the War Industries Board, and finally commissioned as colonel of engineers.

E. M. Lewis, acting president of the college, recently said:

"What the Massachusetts Agricultural College has done in the last two years, doing it as she did at a moment's notice, proving it to be simply a transporting and not a transforming of her regular course, her regular service to the State, has caused many people to realize that this college does not turn out farm laborers, but skillfully trained and highly equipped leaders in agriculture, industry of many kinds and, best of all, up-to-the-minute citizens of the community."

SUFFRAGE EXPECTED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—"That the success of New Hampshire suffragists in winning to their side the support of United States Senator Henry W. Keyes will be followed by favorable action upon suffrage by the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, is now the opinion freely expressed in political circles. The Constitutional Convention, which adjourned in June, 1918, until after the war, is to reassemble next winter, and one of the proposed amendments to be submitted at that time would remove the word "male" from the State voting qualifications.

Senator Keyes' alignment in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment is regarded as more than a personal conversion, and as further evidence of the fact that the thinking men and leaders of the Republican Party in New Hampshire are convinced that they should no longer hold out against an extension of the franchise that is bound to come and for which there is strong popular demand. It is believed that scores of delegates to the Constitutional Convention whose personal convictions are not definitely for suffrage will be influenced by recent developments that have similarly influenced Senator Keyes to change his views.

NEW CHILEAN-BRITISH ARBITRATION TREATY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Advices to the State Department from Chile yesterday reported a new five-year arbitration treaty between Chile and Great Britain to be presented to the Chilean Congress in June for ratification. Differences not capable of being solved by existing agreements would be referred under the treaty to a permanent international commission of five members.

Each of the two governments would elect one member in its own country and one member in a foreign country, and the fifth member would be chosen by common consent.

TENDENCY TOWARD TRADE ACTIVITY

Hopeful Feeling Pervades Business and Industrial Circles, Says W. C. Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"That government operation of railroads and telegraph and telephone lines had been a failure was asserted by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, speaking before the Purchasing Agents Association of New York. "Continuity of operation in industry is essential to effectiveness and low cost," he said. As for the question of bolshevism, which he mentioned briefly, he said: "There was no menace in that for the United States, as it was not necessary to wave the red flag to teach either the man of Capital or the leader of Labor the social obligation which rests on both and which both are increasingly striving to meet. It is not in the American spirit to tear down the social structure in order to build it up."

Turning to the question of prices, the Secretary of Commerce said that instead of there being a declining market, as many persons expected, prices generally are strong and in some instances show a tendency to advance.

"The dollar," he said, "whether it be that of a corporation or a laborer, will not buy what it once would and shows no rapid drift toward resuming its former purchasing power. Conditions that we have heretofore accepted as a matter of course are changed about."

"We are accustomed to think of American industrial prices as higher than those abroad, but in many respects this is not now true. We have talked about the relative cost of running ships only to find that today the wages on English ships approximate our own. The whole atmosphere is new and full of novel facts and unexpected conditions.

"Nevertheless, the tendency of business in this country seems to be toward activity. The surpluses of labor is being steadily if not rapidly absorbed, and a hopeful feeling pervades commercial and industrial circles. The current seems to turn toward fairly stabilized prices on substantially the present levels.

"The price of food is high and shows no tendency to decline in view of an unusual world-wide need. Wages remain high, and there is not only a notable absence of effort to reduce them, but an avowed opinion on the part of many large employers that they should not be reduced. It is indeed difficult to say how a reduction in wages can be made consistent with the demands of the living cost as it is.

Men have been devoting themselves not to production but to destruction and we feel the natural results. We cannot separate ourselves in thought from the rest of the world and wonder why things are thus and so with us without realizing the conditions in other lands to which we are tied by bonds not the less strong that they are not easily visible."

WAR VETERANS ASK PREMIER TO RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—"The Great War Veterans Associations of the Province have just issued another challenge to Premier Oliver to resign, and test the feeling of the people at a general election. Some time ago, it will be recalled, the soldiers sent a big delegation to Victoria to protest against the appointment of Mayor Gale of this city as chairman of the new Public Utilities Commission. Dissatisfaction was also expressed over several other appointments made by the government, and with the government's land policy and other matters.

Premier Oliver at that time asked the delegation to put their complaints in writing, and on the following day he issued a long statement in reply. On all sides it was admitted that the Premier made out a good case, and he effectively turned the tables on the veterans on a few points, especially where he countered their demand for an immediate general election, in order to give the returned fighters a voice in deciding on the personnel of the House, by saying that it would be several months before all the British Columbia soldiers were back, and after that considerable time would be required in drawing up new voters' lists to include all their names.

After several weeks' consideration, the veterans have issued a reply to the Premier. They reiterate the statement that the government is out of touch with public feeling in the Province, particularly in regard to matters affecting former service men and their dependents. They demand that the Premier call an early session of the Legislature, and enfranchise all men who have been away defending the Empire, and hold an election at the earliest possible moment after that. They declare that "agitation, strife, strikes, and chaos are being engendered and aggravated by the actions of your government and its adherents." The former charge in regard to patronage, discrimination against returned men, and an unsatisfactory land settlement policy are repeated.

In regard to the liquor situation, the statement says: "We deem your answer, is, to say the least, vague, and gives no assurance of the government's intention to rigorously enforce the statutes as enacted by your own government in this regard, and is another demonstration to us of your own want of knowledge of what is going on in the Province."

MEN OF ALL-AMERICA DIVISION HOME AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York—Forty-five officers and 780 men of the eighty-second (All-American) division, comprising drafted troops from all parts of the country, arrived from Bordeaux yesterday on the steamship Sierra. Among the officers was Maj.-Gen. George B. Duncan, the division's commander. The Sierra brought altogether 1511 troops, including the one hundred and fifty-seventh and six hundred and thirty-ninth aero squadrons.

Twenty-one officers and 781 men of the thirty-second division arrived from Brest on the steamship Valacia. The division's two largest steamships, the Leviathan and Imperator, will arrive here today with 15,148 troops. The transport Kroonland, which was scheduled to arrive at Boston May 27, has been diverted to New York, where she is due Sunday.

SILVER-LADEN TRAINS CROSS THE CONTINENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Now that the government has completed its war-time shipments to India of silver from melted dollars, the Director of the Mint has disclosed how thousands of tons of the metal were hauled from the Philadelphia mint to San Francisco in special trains guarded by armed men, without loss of an ounce and with general knowledge of the procedure.

Eighteen of these treasure trains made the trip across the continent in the 12 months ending last April 23, with the silver like big bricks piled high in each of the five express cars composing a special train. Each silver brick weighed about 62 pounds and was worth \$1000, and each train carried between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 of the bricks.

DETROIT TO COUNT NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit's Board of Education has agreed to the request made by the Community Union that a census be taken of all Negro adults in the city. The members of the Community Union believe the Negro population of Detroit has increased more rapidly in proportion in the last two years than any other.

BIDS RECEIVED FOR BATTLESHIPS

Superdreadnaughts Will Cost the United States Nearly Double the Amount Paid Before

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Only two definite bids were received by the Navy Department yesterday for the construction of the remaining two of the ten superdreadnaughts authorized by Congress in 1916. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock offered to build one in 45 months for \$21,900,000, and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation one in 40 months for \$22,580,000.

Each company submitted alternate bids based on machinery for the ships of its own design instead of that specified by the department. The bid of the Newport News concern on this basis was \$21,100,000 and that of the Bethlehem Corporation was \$21,960,000.

All figures submitted were on hull and machinery alone, and naval officials estimated that armor and armament would increase the total figure for each ship to \$32,000,000.

Although nearly double those for similar ships contracted for in 1916, the estimates were not in excess of what naval officials had expected in view of the increased cost of labor and materials.

The Bethlehem Corporation attached to its bid a proposal that if market conditions improved during the period of construction so as to reduce the cost of the ship, the company would return to the government all profits in excess of 10 per cent.

While not submitting a specific bid, the New York Shipbuilding Corporation of Camden, New Jersey, proposed to construct one of the battleships on government specifications, on a cost-plus basis with its profits limited to \$1,800,000. Secretary Daniels, who supervised the opening of the estimates, declared this was not a bid.

Under the act authorizing the vessels, construction must be started before next July 1, but Congress probably will be asked to extend the time limit.

RARE PLANTS IN CALIFORNIA SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—Exhibits of rare plants and blooms of South America and Australia, grown in this vicinity, are features of the third annual community spring flower show just given under the auspices of the Santa Barbara Horticultural Society, in Recreation Center.

Most of the exhibits are from the estates of near-by Montecito, whose gardens produce and perfect everything from the little wild-flower to the gorgeous Brazilian bloom called bird-of-paradise.

There are several specimens of the Baronia, a prim like bush of green with myriads of dark red bells, the original stock of which was imported from across the American equator several years ago. These are the rare plants of the Santa Barbara show. The same exhibitors show different types of Brazilian elephant ears, in various colors, and unusual in size and formation.

A striking specimen of meadow rue is another one of the rarities, and an oriental poppy, that for color, form, and size is pronounced by experts to surpass anything of the sort ever exhibited here.

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC
POWER IN MAINE

Former Member of Water Storage Commission Says Interlocking of Multiple Resources of the State Is Impending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Great possibilities in the undeveloped water power of Maine are seen by E. C. Jordan, a civil engineer and former member of the Maine Water Storage Commission, who says that development should be facilitated by the State.

"Hydro-electric development makes many things possible," said Mr. Jordan. "We have seen water wheels with an efficiency of 12 per cent, go up to over 93 per cent. We have seen transmission, formerly a beggarly distance, extended to hundreds and hundreds of miles, enough to embrace this whole State. It has required a good deal of temerity for anyone to forecast the limit for what may be applied in power or in heating our houses."

Interlocking of Resources

"Our hydro-electric operators in this State know from their special journals, just the same as I do, what is impending, but they are quite careful in endeavoring that the general public shall not, and in the meantime, they clamor for additional time in which to strengthen their holds, and without any control whatever. You might ask what is impending. Undoubtedly, many things that are not thought of today, but there is impending the interlocking of all our multiple resources to distribution throughout the State."

"Thousands of miles of main lines of railroads are now electrified. I can give you one conspicuous example and that is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which having equipped 650 miles further voted on Jan. 17, last to equip 250 miles more. This brought me to thinking about what the future of the Maine Central Railroad will be, 50 per cent of whose product is timber. Deforestation is constantly going on and, unless there is reforestation, it must have another product made for it to move or else it goes into bankruptcy. That is perfectly evident. That product, of course, must be manufactured in this State. If power is sent out of the State, labor goes with it. Labor goes to the point where the manufactured product is produced, and the further impending condition, the day of farm power and heat under improved conditions is absolutely in sight and a little further on are the nitrogen plants for fertilizer. But when? Gradually, with hydro-electric development. The colossal benefits are certainly indicated and they should be preserved to this State and its people."

Hydro-Electric Economy
"There is an enormous difference as between the economy of the steam-produced plant and the hydro-electric plant, and the divergency is growing very rapidly. There are great economies as between the uncertainties of coal production and the certainties of the distribution of the rainfall. Now how, you might say, can these things be brought about? Not, in my opinion, by state ownership—I am opposed to state ownership, except in certain details—but by a reasonable control of big business. There should be granted long charters affording a handsome rake-off of profit to those making the investment, but a specific termination of them should be made, and, finally, a reversion of certain values to the State and not to the chartered company of the then going value of the plant."

"We have in the State the wonderful development of the Presumpscot River, likewise the wonderful development of the Androscoggin, with its headwaters, and of the Kennebec with the reservoir at Moosehead and the Penobscot, all by private parties. Now we want to facilitate this development. All of that kind of development should be facilitated by the State. A commission and state government friendly to these purposes can make a reality of that vision."

OTTAWA'S LEGISLATIVE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the Canadian House of Commons recently the chief Liberal whip, Mr. James Robb, brought up the question of the government's legislative program and complained of the small progress which was being made. He said that in the speech from the throne, there had been mention of legislation dealing with the franchise, but that an amendment to the Education Bill, which he did not think that the Opposition had unduly hindered the passage of supply, and he asked what were the intentions of the government as regards their proposed legislation. Sir Thomas White, the acting Prime Minister, recognizing the assistance given the government by the Opposition, said he thought they had made extraordinary progress in regard to their legislation, adding that he could not remember any period when more legislation had been passed than during the last month. He claimed that as regards the legislation which had been foreshadowed in the speech from the throne it had all been brought down with the exception of the technical education and the franchise. As to the former measure it would be introduced in the course of a few days, while as to the Franchise Act, which was a matter of the most extreme importance, it was the intention of the government to introduce it during the present session.

Return Problematic
Byron Newton, collector of the port, who deprecates their going because he feels that this country needs the

GENERAL CROWDER HOME-BOUND
HAVANA, Cuba—Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder left yesterday for Washington. He expects to return after conferences in the United States in connection with his work of revising Cuban election laws.



They pass through the Customhouse at the rate of a thousand a day

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ITALIAN EXODUS
FROM AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Outside the heavy granite Customhouse, in the rear, there may be seen daily a double line of dark-hued men, some of them mere boys, some of them grizzled; none of them of any great height but many with muscles which have been tautened and hardened by labor. Slowly the line creeps along the gray wall to a door where a few at a time are let in by one of the uniformed officials who guard the line. Some of the men carry papers tightly clasped in their hands; others take them out from secret places now and then to make sure that they have not been lost.

Inside the building they make their way to a room in charge of internal revenue collectors. Here they must give an accounting of the money in their possession, and the money they have made during the last year or more. A large number of these men are liable for income taxes which in many cases they have not paid.

"I paid in Cleveland," one of them protests.

"Yes, but you did not pay enough," he is told. The man objects, but he pays. The scrutiny is very strict.

Those who do not have to pay, and those who have paid, move along slowly again to another room where there are more officials and more translators. Women and naturalized Americans are pushed along and dealt with first. All papers are examined to make sure that they are in order and then the line goes forward again to the apartment where the final permits are issued and the immigrant is free, as far as the government is concerned, to proceed to the land of his birth.

Thousands of Them

These immigrant-emigrants, mostly Italians, have come from all parts of the United States, and some from Canada. They pass through the Customhouse at the rate of a thousand a day and they have been going through like that since the day after the armistice was signed. Tens of thousands of them have been working in the various war industries. That work is largely finished now. There will be other jobs for men like these, but the process of adjustment is difficult. When one considers how difficult even the native born are finding it to readjust themselves to changed conditions, it can readily be understood what it means to these foreigners. Besides, these men want to go home and see how their families, relatives and friends have fared during the war. The Italian immigrant has always made it a practice to go home at dull times and live there for a time on what he has saved from his American wages, but there has never been a time since the panic year when men have gone in native born great numbers and for so long a period.

It is interesting to note that the Italians who have gone into agriculture and own larger or smaller pieces of land are not going home. It is the industrial worker, the wage-earner with nothing at stake but his job who, sharing in the present prevalent unrest and apprehension, takes the occasion to leave. Will they come back, and when?

Return Problematic

Byron Newton, collector of the port, who deprecates their going because he feels that this country needs the

Quality First

Boston Garter

Ward Ship

services of such men, says that is problematical. A representative of the Society for the Assistance of Italian Immigrants is of the opinion that a large number of them will return. He admits, however, that if they can find work at home they will remain there, and reports are to the effect that there is employment for all who want it. While living conditions are higher than they were, in Italy as elsewhere, wages have risen commensurately. The day laborer and the rich man are in the most favorable position. It is the man with the fixed income in Italy, as in the United States, who feels the pinch of the increased cost of common commodities.

While the great majority of Italians never become naturalized, those who do prize the privilege highly. A man who had taken out his papers and was eager to go home for a visit was told that he, as an American citizen, would have to get a passport from Washington, and that this could be done only at the expense of great delay. If he would relinquish his citizenship, he could get a permit and leave promptly. After thinking it over, he decided that he would rather abandon his visit than surrender his citizenship.

America's Debt to Italians

If, as Mr. Newton believes, the exodus of these men who build subways and railroads and other public works is a great loss to the country, it seems as if something should be done to give these men an interest in the government of the United States, and to make them feel that this was their home, and that Americans welcomed and appreciated them. As it is, they have the feeling that they have been exploited without conscience, and undoubtedly in many cases they have. Few Americans have given any indication of caring whether these strangers found this a good country to live in or not. Their own people, already on the spot, took advantage of them, and there was no one to hold out a hand to help or to protect.

Yet these men have performed a useful service. They have done the work that the Americans and the north of Europe men would not do, and all they have got out of it is their wages. "Isn't that all they want?" the cynic will ask. It is not all that they ought to want, and their leaving in such large numbers indicates that they do want something else.

There are no immigrants from Italy in these days. There are said to be a few who are ready to come, but they are of the class that would be of no advantage to this country. Meanwhile, 2,000,000 Jews from Russia and Rumania are eager to come to America, but they will not do the work that the Italians have been doing. They will tend to congest the cities even more and will swarm into the already overcrowded trades and occupations. Moreover, they are likely to have been inoculated with the pernicious political doctrines which have gained such currency in the part of the country from which they came. Mr. Newton puts it that we need subway builders rather than soviet makers in the United States.

The collector of the port in speak-

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Saxonia	June 4
Aquitania	June 2
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ing of the situation said: "America depends upon what the people who come to these shores bring with them, what they are willing to contribute and what they get out of it. The earlier immigrants were constructive. They were builders. As the second generation refused to do hard manual labor, there were always new peoples coming from Europe who would take their places. Now they are not coming; on the contrary, they are leaving. What is America going to do about it?"

"The country is rich enough to absorb the Italian workman into its body politic and economic. Is it far seeing not to make him feel that this is his country as the Irishman who preceded him felt?" said an American who is interested in the foreign peoples who come to the United States.

"The war has shown that the foreigners who come here should learn the language, that they should adopt the customs of the country, but the newcomer will not take the initiative in most cases. Americans must do that for their own protection, as well as for altruistic and humane reasons."

ADVOCATE INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—That the prevailing unrest is caused by lavish display of wealth by citizens who possess it; extravagance of governments, federal, provincial, and municipal; the prodigal manner in which the lands and other natural resources of Canada have been showered on speculators and other exploiters of the public; and the existence of the protective tariff, was claimed by witnesses before the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations. Evidence representative of the opinion of almost every important section of the community was presented before the commission.

The explanation given by the Rev. William Irvine, and emphasized by Mrs. Corse, was representative of the general consensus of opinion. "The working people are reaching out to a fuller life," said Mr. Irvine. The Hon. W. H. Cushing claimed that no private business run as the federal, provincial, and municipal governments are run, would last six days. Mrs. L. C. McKinney, M. L. A., claimed that the moneyed interests were ruling Canada at present. Industrial councils were urged as factors which would contribute to the solution of the problem, and one witness pointed out that the first step toward the nationalization of the natural resources of Canada would be to prevent the further alienation of the land and all other resources.

Jungle Not a Protection

It was contended by some that the untouched jungle was a form of protection against invasion by possible enemies. This was demonstrated to be unsound by General Edwards when he sent his troops through the jungle in double quick time, and did all sorts of maneuvers in some of the wildest parts of Panama. It was not consid-

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RUNNING A CATTLE
RANCH IN PANAMA

United States Clears Land Along the Canal, Buys Stock in Colombia and Makes a Success of a Meat Venture

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—The United States went into many kinds of business during the war, but it is probable that the only place where it ran a cattle ranch was on the Isthmus of Panama. It put 41,000 head of cattle on pastures in the Canal Zone in 1918, and is planning to put many more than that this year. The task of feeding about 60,000 people on the Isthmus when shipping was scarce and the Canal Zone produced almost nothing, confronted the United States Government even before entry into the war, and the necessity of providing against the possibility of a long war became acute when the country plunged into the fray.

Along the banks of the canal paralleling the Panama Railroad are about 200,000 acres of land which were lying idle upon the completion of the construction of the canal. What to do with this land had formed the subject of debate between the officials of the canal and advocates of different policies among the Isthmian public.

Jungle Not a Protection

It was contended by some that the untouched jungle was a form of protection against invasion by possible enemies. This was demonstrated to be unsound by General Edwards when he sent his troops through the jungle in double quick time, and did all sorts of maneuvers in some of the wildest parts of Panama. It was not consid-

Jungle Not a Protection

ered desirable to allow indiscriminate settlement of the zone. Finally the exigencies of the war and the conviction that the land represented an asset which ought not to be thrown away caused the government to take its development in hand.

It was found that cattle acclimated to the tropics were obtainable in the northern part of the United States of Colombia at comparatively low prices. An experimental importation of these cattle was made, and the beef was found acceptable to the employees, especially as it could be delivered at a much lower price than the cold storage beef from the United States. Many thousands of acres were cleared off, fences were built and a slaughterhouse was constructed. Two large sea-going dredges, after their labors in clearing out the slides in Culbra Cut were ended, were refitted and devoted to the transportation of cattle.

Clearing of the Land

Most of the Canal Zone was covered with jungle when the cattle business was started. Panama is not naturally a prairie country except in a few regions. It is one of the most heavily forested territories in the world. The clearing of the land in order to plant guinea grass was the largest item of expense in the cattle industry. The result has been that the travelers who pass through the canal now hardly recognize the face of the country as it appeared when they saw a few years ago. The hills and valleys are covered with heavy green grass at this season of the year. It may eventually turn out that the temporary expedient of converting the zone into a vast pasture, which has been eminently justified by results so far, may be wisely followed later on by cutting up the pastures into small fruit farms.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PORT STANLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Immense improvements to Port Stanley, the port on Lake Erie which connects this city and many towns in western Ontario by the London & Port Stanley Railway and through which large quantities of coal come from Conneaut, Ohio, will be undertaken by the Dominion Government shortly. The Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, has inspected the port and ascertained the requirements needed to maintain a safe harbor. Port Stanley is the only protected port on the north shore of Lake Erie and it is expected that at least \$250,000 will be spent this year.

NORTHFIELD SEMINARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Massachusetts—In connection with the annual commencement exercises to be held the week of May 31 to June 3, the fortieth anniversary of the founding of Northfield Seminary will be duly observed. The seminary was instituted by Dwight L. Moody, evangelist, in 1879.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST
BOOTLEGGERS BRISK

Tennessee Judge to Ask Law Allowing Confiscation of All Blockade-Running Motors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—Notwithstanding that bone-dry laws are in force in Tennessee and that the State Legislature recently ratified the National Prohibition Amendment, the menace of the bootlegger remains to be effectually dealt with in the three grand divisions of the State.

Judge J. D. B. De Bow, of the Davidson County Criminal Court, who since assuming office last September has been the avowed opponent of bootlegging in middle Tennessee, has announced his intention of going before the General Assembly to ask the appointment of 13 deputies to serve under his direction in the campaign against the bootlegger. He will urge that the men who may be named in this "capacity shall be sufficiently compensated to enable him to secure co-workers of intelligence, honesty and courage."

Judge De Bow, who appears confident of receiving this cooperation from the Legislature, will also ask that body to pass a law providing for the confiscation of all captured automobiles used by the illicit whisky traffic in running the blockade.

"I believe that will solve the problem," says Judge De Bow. "I know several of the leaders of the 'syndicate' own strings of automobiles which are used to bring whisky into Nashville. When one of these cars falls into the hands of the law, it is immediately replevined. If I can have the confiscatory law passed, an arrest and conviction will mean the loss of the car by the bootlegger."

"No doubt the 'syndicate' controls a sufficient number of automobiles to continue business for some time, despite confiscation, but with special force of deputies, confiscation will come so fast that the 'syndicate' will soon find itself playing a losing game."

PITTSBURGH OBJECTS
TO BRIDGE RAISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The board of governors of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board has adopted resolutions opposing the raising at this time of the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Thirteenth streets bridges, over the Allegheny River, here, and has asked the Secretary of War to postpone any decree as to the raising of the bridges until after the present improvements contemplated by the county commissioners and city are completed.

Albert Steiger Company

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

1894 Announces 1919

STEIGER DAYS

Friday and Saturday

This date marks the twenty-fifth year of Albert Steiger's mercantile career, and so the event takes on greater importance than ever before. Our STEIGER DAY celebration is our supreme merchandising event of the year, and will be held Friday and Saturday, May Twenty-third and May Twenty-fourth.

The values offered this year will, considering the higher cost of merchandise, exceed even the extraordinary values of past STEIGER DAYS that have made STEIGER DAY VALUES famous throughout New England. STEIGER DAY VALUES mean seasonal merchandise of high quality at practically wholesale, and in many instances below manufacturers' cost. STEIGER DAYS are a festival of bargains.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, May 23rd and 24th

Haynes & Company

346-348 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Seasonable Clothing for Men and Boys

"Always Reliable"

Marcelle

Millinery Shop

Hats of the Better Kind at Popular Prices

406 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

J. B. DOREY, Mgr.

Maynard Coal Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"

Tel. 180 or 3652

MAKE THE

Third National Bank

YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"

Springfield, Mass.

Saving

Money is a pleasure in our Savings Department

At Court Square—Springfield

Chicopee National Bank

VACATION

BAGGAGE

WEEKS

395 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

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395 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Forbes & Wallace

Springfield, Mass.

Our Entire Stocks of

NEW WOMEN'S FOOTWEAR

Offered at important

May Sale Reductions

Pumps, Oxfords and High Shoes,

including White Footwear

Formerly \$4.95 to \$13.95

Now \$3.85 to \$9.85

FORBES & WALLACE

COURT SQUARE STORE

Interurban Center

Springtime Things for

BABY'S WEAR

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS ARE

offered you to visit our Baby Section

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TITLE HINGES ON
TWO-GAME SERIES

Universities of Michigan and Illinois Are Now Chief Candidates for "Big Ten" Baseball Championship for 1919

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE
A. A. BASEBALL STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Michigan	4	0	1.000
Illinois	3	1	.750
Iowa	3	2	.600
Ohio State	2	2	.500
Indiana	2	2	.500
Chicago	1	4	.250
Wisconsin	1	4	.200
Purdue	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The 1919 championship baseball race of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association is on its last lap of competition, and there now appear to be only two colleges of the eight which entered the competition April 18 which have a chance to take the championship title now held by the University of Michigan. The two still left are Michigan and the University of Illinois, and it looks as if the issue would remain between these two clubs until they meet each other. The first game between the two will take place at Urbana, May 31, with the return contest at Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 7, this being the last game scheduled for the year.

Michigan is now the only team left in the race that has won all of its championship games, and the Wolverines have four straight victories to their credit. Illinois is second, with only one defeat in six games, and the playing which the Illini has shown since its opening contest with the State University of Iowa warrants its still being considered as a serious contender for the championship. These two teams have shown greater ability than any of the six others, and they are pretty near the standard set by previous "Big Ten" champions in the days before the war interfered with the sports.

State University of Iowa started out brilliantly, and at one time gave indications of championship class; but successive defeats at the hands of Illinois and Michigan have eliminated this team. Of the other teams, the University of Chicago has shown flashes of splendid baseball; but it has not been consistent enough to keep the Maroon in the running. The game with Michigan last Saturday showed Chicago playing splendidly and holding the Wolverines up to the very last inning, only to have the pitching department fall down in the ninth inning, and let an apparent victory be turned into a defeat. With the exception of the first Michigan game, every defeat that has been administered to the Chicago nine has been by the margin of only one run.

Ohio State and Indiana are just now enjoying an even break; but it is not expected that they will finish the season so high up in the standing as the former has to meet Michigan, and Indiana has a couple of games yet to play with Iowa. Much of the fine showing made by Iowa is due to the brilliant pitching of P. S. Kunkel '20, who had the distinction of pitching a no-hit game against Ohio State last Saturday, by far the best performance yet recorded in the championship race. Wisconsin and Purdue are out of the race, and will battle to keep out of last place. This position is now held by Purdue, which has failed to win a single game. Purdue has three postponed contests, and unless these are played off the team will be hard pressed to win a contest, as the games remaining on the schedule are with Michigan, Illinois, and Chicago.

PICKUPS

There have been 17 home runs in the American League to date, and Pitcher Shaw of the Washington Senators is leading with three.

Capt. E. T. Collins of the Chicago White Sox gave a wonderful exhibition of second-base playing Tuesday, when he accepted 14 chances without an error.

Getting the most out of its hits was a feature of the Pittsburgh-Boston game Tuesday. Pittsburgh made only five hits to 10 for Boston and yet won the game, 3 to 2.

Up to and including Tuesday, there were 32 postponed and two tie games in the American League, and four of them had been played off. In the National League there were 23.

Second Baseman Lear was the chief factor in the Cub's victory over Brooklyn Tuesday. He made a two-base hit which drove in two of his team's runs and scored the third himself.

Pitcher G. E. Ruth of the Boston Red Sox made his second home run of the season Tuesday, and it won the game for his team, as it was made with three men on bases, and his team won by 6 to 4.

Thirty-one home runs have been made in the National League and four players have been credited with three each. They are Kauff and Doyle of the Glenside, Hollander of the Cubs, and Williams of Philadelphia.

That was a great series the University of Kansas and Kansas State Agricultural College had at Manhattan Monday and Tuesday. The first game was won by Kansas State, 1 to 0, and the second game went to the other team.

Former Harvard varsity baseball players are going to help Head Coach

Hugh Duffy with the Crimson varsity squad. W. T. Reid, former captain and one of the best college catchers who has ever appeared in the east, is one of the men who will be active in this work.

Z. A. Terry, who is playing shortstop for the Pittsburgh club, is doing some splendid work in the field and is also batting in timely fashion. He was formerly captain of the Leland Stanford Junior University nine and was given a trial with the Chicago White Sox some time ago. Last year he played part of the season with the Boston Braves.

MURRAY WINS IN
SENIOR SINGLES

Managers' Challenge Cup Is Award for This Event in Annual Harvard Crew Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Under adverse weather conditions the first day's events in the annual Harvard University invitation crew regatta were held on the mile course in the Charles River Basin, Wednesday afternoon, all of the races being rowed up stream with the start at the Harvard Bridge and the finish opposite the B. A. A. boat house at Cottage Farm Bridge.

The day's program opened with a race between the club crews at the Newell Boat House, the Eliot and Thayer eights against the third freshman crew, which the latter won by a good margin of two boat-lengths. The Eliot shell crossed the line about three-quarters of a length ahead of the other club boat.

At 4 o'clock the second crew fours of the High School of Commerce, Browne and Nichols, and Noble and Greenough lined up for their race. The contest was won by the High School of Commerce, with the others finishing in the order named. The Commerce oarsmen took the lead at the start and maintained their advantage throughout the race, increasing their lead in the last quarter to about 2 1/2 lengths, which distance they held to the end.

The first school fours lined up for the next encounter, which proved to be the most interesting event of the afternoon. After a slow start the Browne and Nichols crew increased their stroke until they forged into the lead, closely followed by Noble and Greenough. No open water appeared between these boats during the last half of the course, and right up to the finish it was difficult to pick the winning shell. A hard tussle took place between the Boston English High School four and the Taber Academy crew, when the latter attempted to capture third-place honors, in which the Blue and Blue oarsmen were victorious. The High School of Commerce and Brookline High finished in fifth and sixth place respectively.

Only two entries were received by the committee in charge of the senior singles event, when this race was rowed according to schedule. C. B. Murray '19 and R. H. Read '20 furnished an interesting contest, the former winning in one of the closest races seen on the Charles River in several seasons, by barely a couple of feet. By his victory Murray receives the Managers' Challenge Cup.

The final race of the day was the clash between the fourth Harvard University freshman and the second freshman crew of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which the Harvard entry won by more than four lengths. Today's events are as follows:

3:30 p. m.—Novice singles.
4:00 p. m.—Wherry race.
4:30 p. m.—School eights.
5:00 p. m.—Juniors vs. varsity vs. second freshman.
5:30 p. m.—M. I. T. freshmen vs. Tufts varsity vs. Stone School.

MONEY FOR THE
OLYMPIC GAMES

Preliminary Arrangements for the Meet to Be Held in Antwerp Next Year Being Completed

NEW YORK, New York.—Preliminary arrangements for the Olympic games at Antwerp next year are rapidly being completed, according to advices received from Belgium. Close to \$1,000,000 has already been subscribed and this sum will be further increased during the next few months.

Contributions to the fund have been received from various sources, some of the larger donations being as follows: Belgian Government, 1,500,000 francs; City of Antwerp, 800,000 francs; Antwerp Province, 400,000 francs; firms and private subscriptions, 1,500,000 francs.

At a recent meeting of the officials in charge of the preliminary details for the games it was stated that the Berschoot Stadium can be put in shape for the international meet in September, 1920, at a comparatively small cost. At the conference it was decided that the games would be open to the athletes of the allied and neutral countries only, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey being barred from competition.

The track and field events will be contested in the Antwerp Stadium; the wrestling and boxing matches in the great hall of the Zoological Gardens, and the rowing program in Brussels, the Scheidt at Antwerp being unsuited for aquatic contests. There will be no radical changes in the program with the exception of the elimination of the Marathon race.

BRITISH GOLF
BEING REVIVED

Both the National and International Aspects of This Outdoor Sport Will Receive Much Attention This Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—British golf enters upon a process of revival and to some extent of reconstruction in peculiar and interesting circumstances. There are both national and international aspects of this pastime, and it is no abuse of the term to say that the international aspect is really important—in the general sense and not merely with limitation to sport. Good outdoor games are recognized universally as an essential feature of the modern scheme of life and progress.

Golf, as its lovers claim, is the game best adapted to the people at large, meaning the grown-ups who work and not merely the boys and young men of full youthful vigor and agility. Especially, therefore, it is the business man's game, the only one that can in any measure satisfy the requirements and the desires of this community. It affords diversion to the uttermost, open-air exercise at its best and in the most pleasing natural surroundings; it may be enjoyed anywhere and at almost any time, it needs but one other and not a side of several to make a complete contest; it has matchless social advantages; it is absorbing; it is "scientific" in the sense that the word is used about games; and it makes at the same time a strong call upon the player's ingenuity and his temperamental qualities, particularly that of patience.

This eulogium has been passed as true in both the great golf-playing countries, the United States and Britain, and it is necessary to emphasize it now when what may be called the golf movement is evidently about to make another and greater leap forward, and the game may become even better established as the most general and universal pastime, played by the young and old of both sexes and all classes in literally every part of the world.

Business Man's Game

Especially do the business men communities of both America and Britain recognize it as virtually their only possible game for regular enjoyment and satisfaction; while on the other hand, the manly golf movement in both countries is making the most rapid advances. If, then, for world and progress reasons, games are to be encouraged and not condemned, it is proved that the international aspect of golf is, in the full sense, important now. With facts and figure the argument might be further advanced and clinched; but it is not necessary.

Now Britain has always been regarded as the headquarters and the home of the game, notwithstanding the somewhat doubtful claims that through "kolf" and various ice practices it had really its origin in Holland. It was in Scotland that the true game was evolved, and the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews has always been recognized as the governmental headquarters of the game, however slightly, and, as some consider, inadequately its governmental authority has been exercised.

The enthusiasm for it in the United States in recent times, the vast sums of money that have been spent upon its development there, and the large increase in the number and quality of the players, have given America a certain lead in some respects. Almost certainly the golf population of the United States is greater now than that of any other country. But population is not everything in such matters, and it does not establish any sort of priority. The United States Golf Association in some important matters, not concerned with local government, defers to the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews, and Americans recognize Britain as leader of golf, and probably will always do so.

Look to British Golf

At the present moment when a great recommitment is being made, and when certain old shibboleths of the game, to which its fine and dignified conservatism held fast in the past, because it seemed impossible to abandon them, are easier to discard after a four years' interruption, when the international aspect bulks greater in importance than ever before, when there may be reorganization and reconstruction to some extent, the position of British golf evidently becomes one of special significance and importance. America looks toward it, so do the British colonies and dominions, so does France, next in order as a golfing country and eager to advance as such, and others.

The lead that Britain will give, her general attitude, especially in the international sense, are important. The golf community in other countries therefore watch her now. Her disposition is to go slowly and carefully, and it is a wise one. To the annoyance of many, but to the satisfaction of all who best understand, she has determined to hold no championships this year. They could not have been good and representative championships if she had held them, and she will have a year for thought before committing herself to new schemes and systems in the way of reconstruction which once adopted would be difficult to abandon. Now let us see what is the exact position of British golf at the present time.

There is an idea in some quarters that when the blast of war was sounded British golf was closed down; and after the first few weeks of the struggle practically nothing was heard of it again, until just recently. But it is not true that the practice of the game ceased. Why should it? In the first period of war anxiety and sacrifice there was an indisposition to play even on the part of those who could, but soon it was realized that air, exercise, and reasonable diversion were needed for the efficiency of a people engaged in war, and to make the trials of the time bearable. Therefore, the sport was renewed, and with reasonable zest by all whose circumstances made it possible.

The clubs and courses in remote places that depended on visits from members and others in distant and populous centers, such as those on the east and south coasts of England—fed chiefly from London—and some of the Scottish clubs and courses suffered, but, for an example in the direction may be taken the Mid-Surrey Club at Richmond, some six miles from the center of London, the most popular and one of the best clubs and courses in England, which has been as busy all through the war as ever before, and has been continually crowded by players, a large proportion of them in khaki, and another fair proportion, be it said, Americans, also in khaki.

Club Open to Allies

This club, like many others, opened its doors and its course to all players serving with the allied forces from wherever they might come. Also, like most others, it excused its own members serving with the army or navy during the war period. Nevertheless, and despite the increased cost of everything that golfers and golf clubs needed, this big and important club, with about 1000 members, has made a profit during each year of the war. In the last year of the war, when the strain was greatest, it still made a profit of over £400 on an income of about £6000. Despite all the hospitality that was given to the khaki players, the visitors' fees for the year amounted to £312, which was nearly £400 more than in the previous year, this fact showing that despite the increased cost of everything that golfers and golf clubs needed, this big and important club, with about 1000 members, has made a profit during each year of the war. 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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

History in the Making

"Oh, dear! I don't see why I couldn't have been in Newfoundland, watching those aviators get ready to fly across the ocean, instead of in Ohio, always studying my old history lesson," grumbled Bobby, closing his book with a bang.

His father looked at him, with sympathy and amusement struggling for first place in his eyes.

"So you'd rather watch history in the making than read about it when it's made, eh, son?"

"Yes, sir, wouldn't you?" Bobby flung at him. "But I don't believe anybody in our family ever had the luck to watch history making." Even as he was uttering this uncomplimentary remark, he felt his belief in its truth waning, for he watched his father stride across the room, sit down at his desk, and unlock his own special treasure drawer. Many a surprise had come out of this drawer, and Bobby felt a pleasant thrill of expectancy up and down his back. What could it be?

"Don't you go running down your ancestors, Bob," admonished his father. "They have seen and done plenty of interesting things in their time." He lifted from the desk drawer an old leather-bound book, and began to turn the leaves carefully. Bobby climbed up on the arm of his chair, to see what was coming.

"Looks like an old diary," he commented, rather scornfully.

"That's exactly what it is," said his father, who was peering hard at the fine, faded writing that covered the thin pages. "Ah, here we are!"

"What is it? Let me see!" Bobby grabbed for the book.

"Hold your horses, young man; we've got to have a little explanation first. What do you know about Savannah, Georgia?"

"Nothing much," said Bobby, "but I suppose I've got to learn, 'cause that history lesson I got mad with is about the southern states in the first part of the Nineteenth Century."

"Good enough!" exclaimed his father. "Of course, you know it's a seaport." Bobby nodded. "Well, a hundred years ago, my family lived there. You know that funny old picture at Grandma's house, of the ship with a smokestack and sails, too?"

"Oh, yes, the one called the Savannah? I always liked that old thing," Bobby began to look interested.

His father took up the old diary and began to read aloud:

"Savannah, May 22, 1819. This morning down to the wharf with the men of the company, to see the Savannah start on her long journey. Great concourse of people, including the President, Mr. Monroe, who made the journey from Washington just for this event. It seems hardly probable that such a strange thing as this engine can pilot a ship across the great Atlantic."

Before he could add another word, Bobby jumped down from the chair-arm, his eyes shining. "Who was the man who saw that?" he demanded. "Really a relative of ours?"

"Very much so," laughed his father. "That was my grandfather, and your great-grandfather, for whom we both are named. He was a young workman in the employ of the firm of Scarborough and Isaacs, who owned the Savannah."

"But why did he think a steam-engine wouldn't get a ship across the ocean?" Bobby asked.

"Because the Savannah, son, was the first steamship to make the attempt. There had been steamboats on the Hudson River and a few other places before this time, but none had ever been ready to cross the Atlantic. The Savannah was constructed as a sailing packet in New York, was bought by this firm. I speak of, and fitted with an engine and a boiler. It had also big side wheels of iron, that could fold up like a fan. In March, 1819, the ship made the trip from New York to Savannah in 8 days, 15 hours, but used the engine for only 4 1/2 hours of that time."

Bobby roared with laughter. "Eight days and a half to go from New York to Savannah? That is funny! How long did it take to get across?"

"She sailed," replied his father, referring to the diary, "on May 22, and arrived in Liverpool on June 20. That's a lot longer than 8 days. But the engines were operated for only 18 days. The captain was afraid to trust to steam, you see, to propel his vessel."

"How big was she?" asked Bobby.

"Only about 100 feet long, I think. You know what she looks like in that picture—like an ordinary full-rigged ship, only with one small smokestack amidships." Bobby's father was again turning the pages of the old diary. Presently he found a page on which was pasted a clipping from a newspaper, yellow with age.

"Listen to this, Bob," said he, for the clipping read:

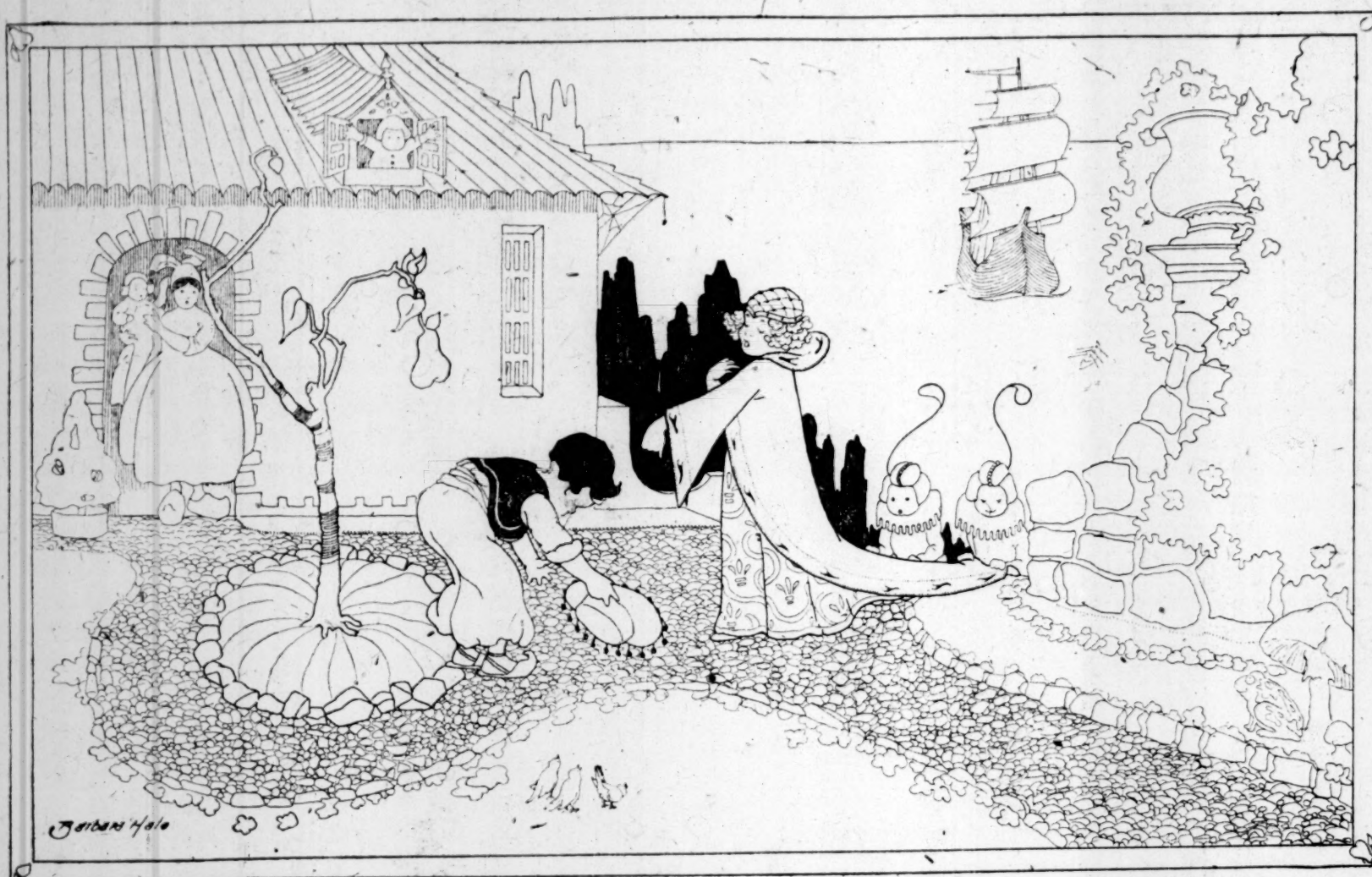
"The London Times, June 30, 1819. The Savannah, a steam vessel, recently arrived at Liverpool from America, the first vessel of the kind which ever crossed the Atlantic, was chased the whole day off the coast of Ireland by the Kite, revenue cruiser on the coast station, which mistook her for a ship on fire."

Bobby chuckled again. "What would those chaps say if they could see submarines and hydroplanes?" He stopped and thought for a minute. "Oh, I say," he exclaimed. "I see why you're telling me all this, just now! This is May, 1919. And the first airplanes are on their way across the ocean!"

"Go to the head of the class, my son. I always knew you were bright," his father teased.

"Well, did the old Savannah get home again?" Bobby thought it wise to change the subject.

"Did she? Well, rather, and by way of St. Petersburg and other ports in the Baltic," said his father. "She got



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

I Had a Little Nut Tree

I had a little nut tree,
Nothing would it bear,
But a silver nutmeg
And a golden pear.

The King of Spain's daughter
Came to visit me,
And all for the sake
Of my little nut tree.

back to Savannah on Nov. 30 and left soon for Washington and New York. In New York, for some reason, the machinery was removed, and she became a sailing vessel again. I believe the trouble was that there was too large a space required for the machinery, and for stowing wood for her engine. But she was some old ship while she lasted."

"Jiminy! I wish I'd been in Savannah the day she started, almost as much as I wish I had been in Newfoundland last week. But I'm awfully glad my great-grandfather was there. Thanks for telling me the story, Dad."

Bobby picked up his history book and went whistling upstairs, while his father put away the cherished diary. Next day the history teacher was amazed at a dissertation from Bobby on the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic.

Sand

"Wait a minute, Mother," called Donald, as he bent down and rubbed his little brown leg. "There's sand in my shoe again. I'll have to get it out." Mother and Donald were spending their first month at the ocean together, and, in spite of the many new joys and interests which the sea afforded, the fine, white beach sand, when it crept into Donald's shoes, as it persisted in doing, almost made him forget how glad he really was to be at the seaside.

Mother waited, even turning back a few steps to the laddie in the little white sailor suit, still struggling with the refractory sand. Finally he rose. "There, thank you, Mother, it's out. Sometimes I wish there weren't any sand in the world. 'Tisn't good for anything but to get into my shoes, I think."

Mother laughed softly. "Oh, yes, it is good for lots of things, Donald boy. Why, we couldn't get along without it. Some rainy day, you and I will take time to think of for which sand is useful. I'm sure you will find it has other purposes than that of getting into a laddie's shoes." Then they went down to the rocks, to watch the periwinkles and the purple sea-anemones at low tide.

That night, when Donald pulled off his socks at bedtime, more sand rattled out. He poured it carefully into two piles on a sheet of paper. "Horrid old sand," he addressed it gravely; "I'll throw you away tomorrow." Presently he fell asleep. It seemed to him that he had only touched the pillow, when some one spoke to him. It must be Mother, but no—she had said good-night, and turned off the light; she never came back after that. Yet there was the voice. "Donald," it said softly, "Donald, open your eyes. We have something to show you. Wake up."

The little boy stirred, and turned over. Surely he had gone to bed as usual, but here he was down on the beach alone. What was this odd procession passing by? There were processions sometimes in the city at home, but never one like this. It was stopping now, and a strange, green-tufted shell was advancing toward him. Once more he heard the gentle voice close by. "This is the little boy who thinks sand isn't good for anything except his annoyance. That is why I called you all together, to see what we could do to convince him of his mistake. Now, Donald," the voice turned to him again, "these are some friends of mine who would like to meet you and tell you what they know about the uses of sand. Mr. Oyster, Donald."

The strange, weedy shell had stopped near by, and now opened a bit, as its owner bowed politely. "How do you do, Donald?" said Mr. Oyster. "I guess you already know what I do with a bit of sand, when it gets into my shell, don't you? That's why they put me at the head of this procession—because, not liking sand once, myself, I know just how you feel. The first time a grain of sand crept into my shell I didn't know what to do with it, but presently I found that I could cover it over with a pretty, shiny substance, and make a smooth,

round ball out of the naughty, uncomfortable bit of sand. People call these tiny balls pearls, I understand, and do you know, they think them so nice that they gather all they can, and coax the first vegetables along. Always choose a sandy soil for your early garden, Donald boy!" The bright colors faded in the distance, as their voices died away. The strange procession had passed!

Donald turned over in bed, and opened his eyes. There was Mother smiling down at him, and the morning sun was streaming in at the east window. The little boy sat up and smiled. "Oh, Mother, good morning—and where's that sand I called horrid last night? I want to put it back where it belongs. It's useful there! I guess I didn't know that when it gets into my shoes it's simply out of place!"

The plate glass window chuckled aloud. "Listen to that! Now, if I hadn't any sand in my pockets, how would I ever stand up and look so bright and shining for all the world to enjoy? Do you mean to say you didn't know that all glass is made of sand, mixed with lime and potash and other things? No, indeed, you would have no glass dishes, no mirrors, no stained-glass windows, no glass whatever if there were no sand in the world. I must hurry back to the store, now. Good-by, Donald."

"How dry do?" was the greeting from a strange, wasp-waisted little glass figure, next in line. Your great-grandfather would have known me well, though you seldom see me except when you go to the museum. I'm an hourglass, and, before clocks were invented, my family told people the time of day. It takes just an hour for my fine sand to run from one end to the other, and then I am turned upside down to mark the next hour. I was a pretty useful thing once, I can tell you. The schoolmaster of my day used to keep a small box of sand on his desk, and spread a pinch of it on a written page to dry the ink. (There were no blotters in those days.) Your great-grandfather used sand, too. When she had swept and scrubbed her best room floor, she sprinkled it with fine white sand, and traced quaint whorls and patterns there with her beech-twigs broom. And, to think that their descendant should say that sand's no good! What times these are, indeed!"

"I guess I didn't know about sand," admitted the little boy. "What's this?" A square red block stopped before him. "I'm a building block, if you please," the form said pleasantly, by way of introduction. "My name's Sandstone. I've been staying in one spot, and I moved into a bed of thick black mud. Ugh! It nearly smothered me. I was glad to get back to my sand again. Here come some old friends of yours, by the way."

Donald peered into the dusk. A bunch of red radishes and a green lettuce head nodded to him. "I know," said he; "you look like the radishes I raised last year, in my first garden! I thought you were all eaten up!"

"No, indeed," said the lettuce. "We are some that you gave away to the children on the next street. A kindness like that lasts always, you know. Don't you remember how fast we grew, and how early we were ready to use? Every garden soil is partly sand, mixed, of course, with other things—

clay, decayed leaves, moisture, and richness, making a finer substance than we call dirt. It's the gardens with lots of sand in them that gather and hold the sun's warmth, and coax the first vegetables along. Always choose a sandy soil for your early garden, Donald boy!" The bright colors faded in the distance, as their voices died away. The strange procession had passed!

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The Coming of Sir Lancelot

Here beginneth the second tale of King Arthur, King Pellinore and sundry other noble and valiant knights of the Round Table. It was told to you aforetime how King Pellinore held the castle so bravely against King Arthur, and here it will be told of the coming of Sir Lancelot.

"Dip-e-k! O-o-h! D-i-e-k! Come on out!"

Dick Sampson, otherwise known as King Arthur, appeared at the back door with a piece of toast in one hand. "Hey, wait a minute, will you, until I finish my breakfast, Sandapple," yelled Dick, through a mouthful.

"All right, but hurry up!" cried the youth so addressed. Sandapple was a boy of slim but lengthy proportions, one of King Arthur's most valiant knights. He went under the name of King Pellinore, and was second to none, except the great king himself.

King Pellinore had come in all the glory of his knighthood, with a good-sized ash lid for a shield and an extra long mop handle, to which was tacked on at one end a strip of red bunting. This served admirably for a lance. He also had a lathe sword of considerable length, which was tucked in his belt. He pranced back and forth, supposing himself on a magnificent charger, and every now and then would put his spear in rest and charge an imaginary knight, often cutting down some tall weed with his sword. He had just unhorsed his third adversary, when King Arthur appeared. At that instant, some one threw an ash lid over the fence. A sword and broom handle followed suit. Then a foot appeared. Using this as a derrier, Sir Gawaine was scuttling on the edge of the fence, very red of face.

"Gosh! that's a high fence," panted Sir Gawaine.

"Do ya know if the rest of the bunch is coming?" asked King Arthur. "Sure, they'll be here in a few minutes," answered Sir Gawaine, as he jumped down from the fence. "What are we going to do this morning?"

"I dunno," said King Arthur, "but we'll think of something."

"I tell ya," exclaimed Sir Gawaine, "let's hold another siege in the barn, as we did last Saturday."

"Now, we can't play in the barn for a while. Mother's got some junk upstairs and we'll have to wait until she gets it out of there. She isn't going to move it until next Wednesday, and so we can't go upstairs."

"Say," put in King Pellinore, "Everett Fisher's going to bring a new guy around this morning. What do you say if we test his prowess at arms?"

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with instant approval and was adopted unanimously.

In a little while, the remaining knights began to arrive. Some came the same way as Sir Gawaine, over the back fence. Others came by the front way. Soon all were present, except Everett Fisher with his new charge. The Knights of the Round Table numbered twelve, on this bright and sunny morning, including King Arthur, King Pellinore, and Sir Kay, who, in the person of Everett Fisher, had not yet arrived. Just as the knights were commencing to grow impatient at the delay, Sir Kay made his appearance with the new knight. After they were all introduced, King Arthur turned to the newcomer.

"What knight are you?"

"I ain't taken any name yet," was the reply; "but, seeing no one has the name of Sir Lancelot, I guess I'll take that."

"Golly! you can't have that name, unless you prove yourself to be a strong knight. You'll have to set out on an adventure around the block an' overcome all obstacles, before you can have that name," said Dick.

"Well, that suits me."

The next question was to equip the new knight, for arms he had none. A little imagination could easily supply a charger, as gallant a one as knight could wish, but as to the rest of the equipment it was not so easy to acquire. Sir Gawaine scurried away down the alley, returning in a few moments with an ash lid, taken from one of his own cans. Pellinore went home for a new lance as his had proven faulty, promising to return with an extra one for the new champion. In the meantime, King Arthur manufactured a sword from his pile of lathes. King Pellinore returned in a jiffy and now the new champion was completely outfitted, armed cap-a-pie.

They decided to call him the White Knight, until such time as he had proved himself worthy of the title of Sir Lancelot. Sir Kay was ordered to accompany the White Knight in his search for adventure, and King Arthur thus addressed them:

"Go up to the corner, over to the next street; then coming down, go into Don Whittier's back yard; through that into the alley; then in through Alfred's back yard out on to the other street; then through Fulmer's back yard, crossing the alley and finishing up here again."

With these orders firmly impressed upon him, Sir Kay accompanied by the White Knight, rode up the street—or at least they pretended they did. They turned at the corner, crossing the alley, and then, turning down the next street, stopped at Don Whittier's front yard. Slowly they proceeded around to the back gate, fearing an ambush. Just as they came around the corner of the house, they perceived Sir Ewaine standing at the gate which opened into the back yard, looking very fierce. Sir Kay had been instructed not to enter into any encounter, unless his brother-in-arms was attacked by more than two. As Sir Ewaine was standing there, quite alone with no one else in sight, Sir Kay drew to one side. The White Knight, holding the shield in front of him, advanced to the attack. "Whack! Smash!" Both broomsticks came together and were splintered into many pieces. Both champions pulled out their lathes swords and fenced lustily. Although Sir Ewaine fenced well, he was no match for the White Knight, who was soon touched. Thereupon, he was declared vanquished. Sir Ewaine was forced to surrender his sword, so that the White Knight might have an extra one, should the occasion arise. Opening the back gate, they found three knights waiting for them in the alley, very huge of frame and armed from head to foot.

"Whither goest thou, Sir Knight?" asked one of the three.

"None of your business," answered the White Knight, with a grin on his face. "I prithe let me pass."

"Not until I have first tested your manner of man you be." Thereupon they set to, but he followed the same fate as Sir Ewaine, and likewise his brothers-in-arms, one after the other. The White Knight selected a good broom handle from those of the van-

quished knights, to make up for the one broken in the encounter with Sir Ewaine. Then the White Knight and Sir Kay wended their way down the alley to Alfred's back yard. Entering, they found two other champions. These he quickly vanquished, just as he had served the knights of the alley. The new spear of the White Knight appeared to be of the stoutest ash, and the spears of his contestants were easily smashed into bits.

Thus far the White Knight had proved himself of very puissant prowess, but, as he entered Fulmer's back yard, he was attacked quite vigorously by three knights at once. Sir Kay joined, but was quickly unhorsed; at the same time, however, the White Knight unhorsed one of his opponents. Battling the two knights bravely, the White Knight retreated around the yard, finally darting into a narrow way between the house and fence. Only one knight could now come at him at a time. One of his two opponents engaged him in the front, while the other climbed the fence to take him in the rear. It was an excellent bit of strategy and would have had the desired effect, if the attacker in the front had not been unhorsed by the White Knight, just as the other reached the top of the fence. Having disposed of one, the White Knight ran quickly to where the other was, catching him in a most disadvantageous position on the fence. The knight on the fence fenced bravely, but, losing his balance, tumbled backward, landing in a newly planted garden on the other side. The wrathful owner appeared posthaste at the back door and the offending knight did not wait for further parley or anything else, but made himself scarce.

The White Knight and Sir Kay likewise decided that it was time to go, so they proceeded hastily out into the alley. There, seated comfortably on a soap box, was King Pellinore, patiently waiting. His shield had been hung upon a telegraph pole near by, with the words in chalk scrawled on it, "Who so whangeth this shield, doeth it at his own peril." Sir Kay urged the White Knight to go on and not molest King Pellinore, saying that he had well proved his title to the name of Sir Lancelot, but the White Knight refused to listen to him, went up to the shield and gave it a mighty heave.

Immediately stood up and took his shield from the pole. Then he placed his lengthy lath sword in his belt and took up his mop handle. Both champions advanced and, grasping their spears firmly, prepared for the conflict. Broom and mop handle came together with mighty strokes, and lo, presently King Pellinore, waxing impatient, swung around and delivered a tremendous stroke on the White Knight's lance. Both lances broke into sundry pieces. At once each knight, throwing away the stump of the spear remaining in his hand, drew his sword and went at it again. They fenced back and forth, crowding one another against the fence, now in the middle of the alley, now against the telephone pole. The alley resounded with the crashing of lath sword against ash lid. Presently the White Knight, becoming dry, said, "I prayeth thee, Sir Knight, allow me to drink at yonder hydrant."

"Yes," answered King Pellinore. Thereupon the White Knight laid down his sword and shield and drank his fill from the refreshing hydrant. King Pellinore followed his example; then they returned to the engagement, and fenced away as before. By this time, all the Round Table was perched on King Arthur's back fence, encouraging first one and then the other of the combatants. All of a sudden, King Pellinore's sword snapped off at the hilt. The White Knight refused to follow up his advantage and expressed the wish that the contest be called a draw. King Arthur quickly agreed, not wishing to have every one of his knights overcome by the new champion.

"He's sure earned the right to be called Sir Lancelot," said Sir Gawaine.

"Yea, verily," answered King Arthur. "I'll say so, too," said King Pellinore, laughingly.

Thus endeth the second tale of King Arthur and his knights, and at another time many more things shall be recorded, herein concerning the Round Table and its new defender, Sir Lancelot.

A Dog Under a Flag of Truce

There are many interesting stories being told with respect to dogs in the Great War; but here is a story, which is to be found in the Memoirs of the Chevalier de Pontgibaud, a volunteer in the American Revolution.

It was one very cold day when some officers were dining with General Washington, at Valley Forge, that, in the middle of the meal—and not a very sumptuous meal at that—they were interrupted in their conversation by the sudden appearance of a handsome sporting dog. The whole appearance of the animal, from his collar to the condition of his coat, showed that he was some one's pet, and his actions also showed that he had a kind master. In spite of the fact that he knew he was among strangers, he could not hide his feelings of hunger and thirst, and General Washington had him treated as a guest should be treated, and served with a good meal.

When he had eaten and drunk the water furnished to him, he came over to General Washington and became very friendly, and then it was that the host discovered, from the collar of the dog, to whom he belonged, for the name thereon was "General Howe."

The great commander called an orderly and sent the dog, under a flag of truce, back to the British lines. That same afternoon, General Howe dispatched a letter of thanks for the distinguished courtesy which the American general had shown to him.

The Childhood of Queen Victoria

"It was in the spring of 1820 that the Duchess of Kent took up her permanent abode in Kensington Palace, and there, in comparative seclusion, the Princess spent most of her first eighteen years of life. Kensington was by market gardens and country lanes, and formed a quiet rural retreat from the bustling activity of the capital. Besides her infant daughter, the Duchess had another companion in her child. . . . Princess Feodora of Leiningen, who was 12 years Princess Victoria's senior, and inspired her with deep and lasting affection. Prince Charles of Leiningen, Princess Victoria's stepbrother, was a frequent visitor, and to him also she was much attached. . . .

"Chief among the permanent adult members of the Kensington household was Louise Lghzen, the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman of Hanover, who had acted as governess of the Princess Feodora from 1818. Princess Victoria's education was begun in 1824, when Miss Lehzen transferred her services from the elder to the younger daughter. Voluble in talk, severe in manner, restricted in information, conventional in opinion, she was never popular in English society; but she was shrewd in judgment and wholehearted in her devotion to her charge, whom she at once inspired with affection and fear, the memory of which never wholly left her pupil. Long after the Princess' girlhood, close intimacy continued between the two, and . . . they corresponded with each other and exchanged gifts with regularity. . . . In 1870, the Queen wrote of her: 'She knew me from six months old, and from my fifth to my eighteenth year devoted all her care and energies to me with most wonderful abnegation of self, never even taking one day's holiday. I adored, though I was greatly in awe of her. She really seemed to have no thought but for me.' . . .

"The Princess grew up an amiable, merry, affectionate, simple-hearted child—very considerate for others' comfort, scrupulously respectful of truth, and easily pleased by homely amusement. . . . Her memory was from the first singularly retentive. Great simplicity was encouraged in her general mode of life. She dressed without ostentation. Lord Albemarle watched her watering, at Kensington, a little garden of her own, wearing 'a large straw hat and a suit of white cotton,' her only ornament being 'a colored fichu round the neck.' Charles Knight watched her breakfasting in the open air, well in sight of Kensington Gardens, when she was nine years old, enjoying all the freedom of her years, and suddenly darting from the breakfast table 'to gather a flower in an adjoining pasture.' Leigh Hunt often met her walking at her ease in Kensington Gardens, and, although he was chilled by the gorgeous raiment of the footman who followed her, he noticed the unaffected playfulness with which she treated a companion of her own age. . . .

"According to a story recorded many years afterward by Baroness Lehzen, the fact of the Princess' rank was carefully concealed from her until after her twelfth year, when, after much consultation, it was solemnly revealed to her by the Baroness, who cunningly inserted in the child's book of English history a royal genealogical tree in which her place was prominently indicated. The Princess, the Baroness stated, received the information, of which she knew nothing before, with an ecstatic assurance that she would be 'good' thenceforth. But there were many opportunities open to her previously of learning the truth about her position, and on the story in the precise form that it took in the Baroness Lehzen's reminiscence the Queen herself threw doubt."—From "Queen Victoria," by Sidney Lee.

Town and Country

The city's fine in winter,
With shops and plays and lights,
With lessons and the holidays,
And parties late of nights.

Yet, when the winter's over,
Just why we never know,
But all our thoughts, with one accord,
Straight back to nature go.

There's nothing like a pasture,
On hot mid-summer days;
There's nothing like a swimming hole
For water sports and plays.

Green apples in the orchard,
Ripe berries in the fields,
And half a hundred other joys
A city never yields.

The city's fine in winter,
But, oh, it seems to me,
The country in the summer-time
Is just the place to be!

The Ways of Young Sparrows

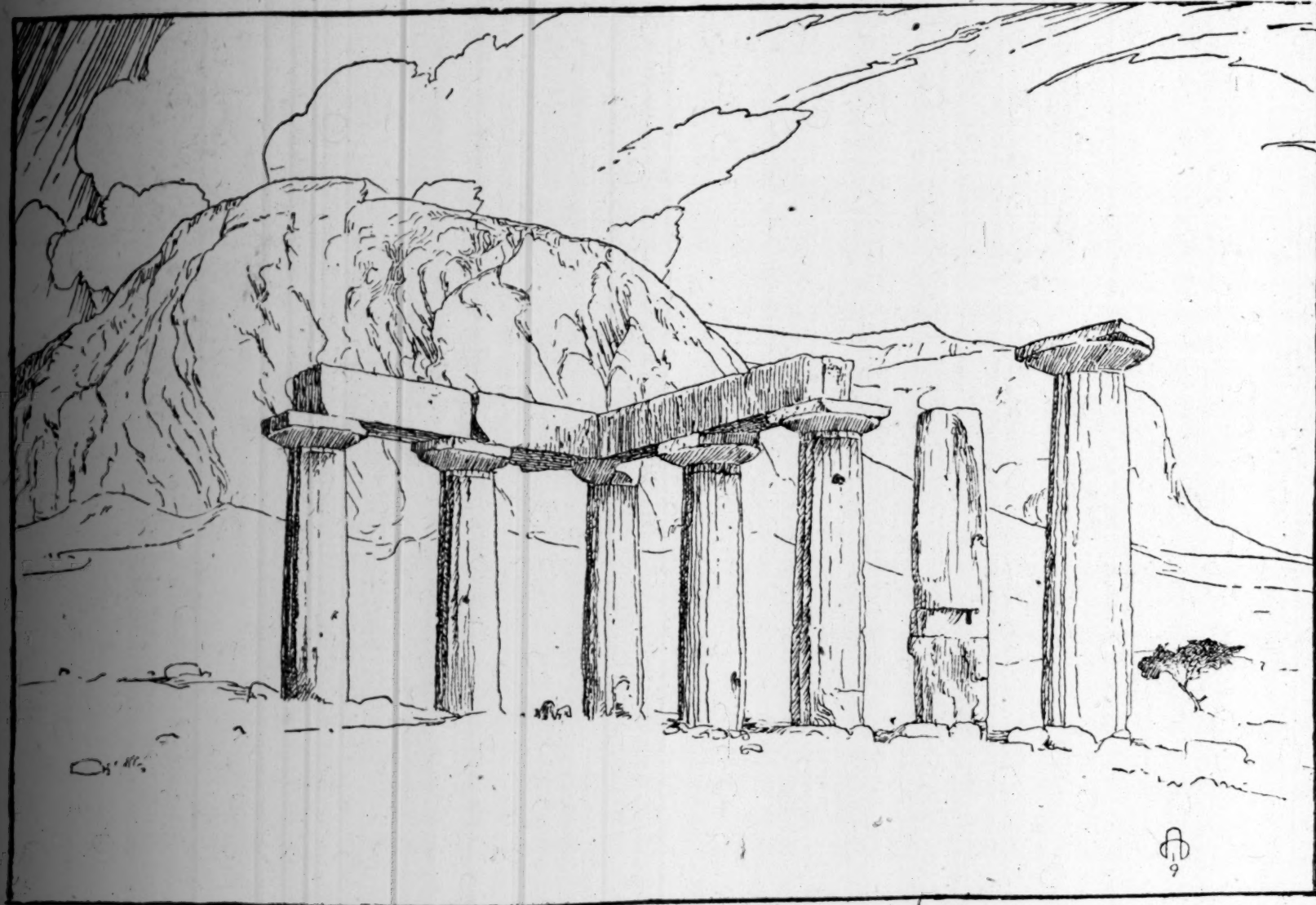
After the young sparrows leave the nest, they gather in flocks, which with other flocks return every night to the same roosting place, writes Frank W. Chapman, in "Our Winter Birds." Sometimes this is in a densely foliated tree, at others in ivy or other vines. The birds all seem to have much to say as they retire, and chatter together in a chorus which is fortunately hushed by the approach of darkness.

Four O'Clocks

Pink and white and gold
Mid the waning light,
Stars that first unfold
At the gate of night;
Peeping over the pansy beds,
Flashing through the phlox,
A blessing on your bonny heads,
Happy four o'clocks!

—Samuel Minturn Peck.

THE HOME FORUM



The Temple of Corinth

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Seven Monolithic Columns

Leaving the village, with its houses of sun-dried brick and the generous plane tree whose broad branches shaded the village square, we soon reached the Temple of Corinth. From this old temple, whose massive columns rise on an excellent idea of the earliest style of Doric architecture, one can reach far back into the dim regions of the past, back to the middle of the Seventh Century before Christ. Seven monolithic columns of exceedingly heavy proportions support that portion of the entablature which still remains. The whole effect is that of hoary antiquity, its solemn impressiveness only enhanced by the coating of warm reddish-yellow stucco which covers the foundation limestone. A brilliant sun shining down out of a clear sky of intense blue cast deep

violet shadows upon the whitish-yellow clayey soil. It is at old Corinth that the American School of Archaeology is doing some of its most successful work. Recent excavations have revealed the ancient market place, and gradually the ancient city itself is coming to light. Perhaps the very dust which we touch . . . may once have been trod by the Apostle Paul, and these very walls may have echoed to the stirring words of his epic against the Corinthians.—Irene Weir, in "The Greek Painter's Art."

Uncle William's Eye for Color

"Yes, I'm shiftless, I'm generally considered shiftless," said William Benslow.

His companion shifted his easel a little, squinting across the harbor at a changing light. There was a mysterious green in the water that he failed to find in his color-box.

William Benslow watched him patiently. "Kind of ticklish business, ain't it?" he said.

The artist admitted that it was. "I reckon I wouldn't ever 'a done for a painter," said the old man, readjusting his legs. "It's settin' work, and that's good; but you have to keep at it steady-like—keep a-daubin' and a-scrappin' and a-daubin'—a-scrappin' day in and day out. I shouldn't like it. Sailing's more in my line," he added, scanning the horizon. "You have to step lively when you do step, but there's plenty of off times when you can set and look and the boat just goes skimming along all of herself, with the water and the sky all around you. I've been thankful a good many times that the Lord saw fit to make a sailor of me."

The artist glanced quizzically at the tumble-down house on the cliff above them and then at the old boat, with its tattered maroon sail, anchored below. "There's not much money in it?" he suggested.

"Money? Dunno there is," returned the other. "You don't recly need money if you're a sailor."

"No, I suppose not—no more than an artist."

"Don't you need money, either?" The old man spoke with cordial interest.

"Well, occasionally—not much. I have to buy canvas now and then, and colors."

The old man nodded. "Same as me. Canvas costs a little, and color. I dye mine in magenta. You get it cheap in the bulk."

The artist laughed out. "All right, Uncle William, all right," he said. "You teach me to trust in the Lord and I'll teach you art. You see that color out there—deep green like shadowed grass—"

William nodded. "I've seen that a good many times," he said. "Cur's, ain't it?—just the color of lobsters when you haul 'em."

William nodded. "I've seen that a good many times," he said. "Cur's, ain't it?—just the color of lobsters when you haul 'em."

The young man started. He glanced again at the harbor. "Hum-m!" he said under his breath. He searched in his color-box and mixed a fresh color rapidly on the palette, transferring it swiftly to the canvas. "Ah-h!" he said again.

Uncle William hitched up his suspender and came leisurely across the sand. He squinted at the canvas and then at the sliding water, rising and falling across the bay. "Putty good," he said approvingly. "You've got it just about the way it looks—"

"Just about," assented the young man with quick satisfaction. "Just about. Thank you."

"Cur's, ain't it? There's a lot in the way you see a thing."

"There certainly is," said the painter. His brush moved in swift strokes across the canvas. "There certainly is. I've been studying that water for two hours. I never thought of lobsters."

He laughed happily.

Uncle William joined him, chuckling gently. "That's natural enough," he said kindly. "You hadn't been seen it every day for sixty year, the way I

hev." He looked at it lovingly again, from his height.

"What's the use of being an artist if I can't see things that you can't?" demanded the young man, swiveling about on his stool.

"Well, what is the use? I dunno; do you?" said Uncle William genially. "I've thought about that a good many times, too, when I've been sailin'."

He went on—"how them artists come up here summer after summer makin' picters—putty poor, most on 'em—and what's the use? I can see better ones settin' out there in my boat, any day. Not but that's better 'a some," he added, politely, indicating the half-finished canvas.

The young man laughed. "Thanks to you," he said. "Come on in and make a chowder. It's too late to do any more today, and that's enough."

He glanced with satisfaction at the glowing canvas with its touch of green. He set it carefully to one side and gathered up his tubes and brushes.

Uncle William bent from his height and lifted the easel, knocking it apart and folding it with quick skill.

The artist looked up with a nod of thanks. "All right," he said. "Go ahead."

Uncle William reached out a friendly hand for the canvas, but the artist drew it back quickly. "No, no," he said. "You'd rub it off."

"Like enough," returned the old man, placidly. "I generally do get in a muss when there's fresh paint around. But I don't mind my clothes. They're used to it—same as you're."

The young man laughed again. "I wouldn't risk it," he said. "Come on,"—Jennette Lee, in "Uncle William."

Moorween

There are always two surprises when you meet a bear, you have one and he has the other. . . . Moorween on his part is always looking for you, when once he has learnt that you have moved into his woods. But not from any desire to see you! He is like a lazy man looking for work and hoping devoutly that he may not find it. A bear has very little curiosity—less than any other of the wood folk. He loves to be alone; and so, when he goes hunting for you, to find out first where you are, it is always with the creditable desire to leave you in as large a room as possible, while he himself goes quietly away into deeper solitudes. As this desire of his is much stronger than your mere idle curiosity to see something new, you rarely see Moorween even where he is most at home. His gifts of concealment are so much the greater than your powers of detection that he has absolutely no thought of ever seeing you. His surprise, therefore, when you do meet unexpectedly is correspondingly greater than yours. What he will do under the unusual circumstances depends largely, not upon himself, but upon you. With one exception. His feelings are probably the reverse of your own. If you are bold he is as timid as a rabbit; if you are inquisitive he is instantly shy; and like all other shy creatures, he has an almost uncanny way of understanding your thought. . . . The only exception is when you meet him without fear or curiosity, with the desire simply to attend to your own affairs, as if he were a stranger and an equal. That rare mental attitude he understands perfectly—for is it not his own?—and he goes his way quietly, as if he had not seen you. —From "School of the Woods," by William T. Long.

Differences

I wear the cap and he the crown—
What of that?
I sleep on straw and he on down—
What of that?
And he's the king and I'm the clown—
What of that?

If happy I and wretched he,
Perhaps the king would change with me. —Charles Mackay.

Giving

Give thy heart's best treasures,—
From fair nature learn;
Give thy love, and ask not,
Wait not a return:
And the more thou spendest
From thy little store,
With a double bounty,
God shall give thee more.

—Adelaide A. Procter.

David Lloyd George

Writing about six years before the beginning of the world war, A. G. Gardiner placed in "Prophets, Priests, and Kings," a sketch from which the following is an extract:

"I was seated at dinner one night at 10 Downing Street beside a distinguished Liberal. 'What a wonderful bust of Chamberlain that is in the hall,' I said. 'Ah,' he replied; 'you mean the bust of Pitt. Yes, it is marvelously like Chamberlain. I wonder,' he went on, musingly, as though the question fitted in with his train of thought—'I wonder what will happen to Chamberlain's successor.' I looked up. 'Chamberlain's successor? You mean—' 'Lloyd George, of course.'"

"There was a faint hint of reproof in the 'of course,' as though I had asked solemnly for an explanation of the obvious. I looked down the table to where Mr. Lloyd George himself sat, his face lit up with that smile, so quick and sunny, yet so obscure, his light voice penetrating the hum of conversation, with its note of mingled seriousness and banter, his whole air, at once so alert and self-poised, full of a baffling fascination and disquiet. Yes, here was the unknown factor of the future, here the potentiality of politics."

"And here, too, was its romance. My mind turned to that little village between the mountains and the sea, where the fatherless boy learned the rudiments of knowledge in the village school, and where, in leading his school, he was the first against the Catechism he gave the first hint of the mettle that was in him. I saw the kindly old uncle, bootmaker and local preacher, worrying out the declensions and the irregular verbs of strange tongues in order to pave the path of the boy to the law. I saw that boy at twenty-one a qualified solicitor, with his foot on the ladder, fighting the battle of the village folk."

"I saw him, still little more than a lad, leaping into the ring and challenging the squire of his village for the possession of the Carnarvon Boroughs—challenging and beating him. I saw him, with nothing but his native wit and his high-soaring courage to help him, flashing into the great world of politics, risking his fortune and even his life in support of an unpopular cause, escaping from Birmingham Town Hall in the clothes of a policeman, his name the symbol of fierce enthusiasms and fiercer hates. And then I saw him, transformed from the brilliant free lance into the serious statesman, the head of a great department, handling large problems of government with easy mastery, moving great merchant princes like pawns on his chessboard, winning golden opinions from all sides, his name always on the lips of the world, but no longer in hate—rather in wondering admiration, mingled with doubt. And now there he sat, the man who has 'arrived,' the most poignant and the most baffling figure in politics—the man, perchance, with the key of the future."

"What is the secret of it all? In the first place, audacity. Danton's great maxim is with him, as with Mr. Chamberlain, the guiding principle of conduct. He swoops down on opportunity like a hawk on its prey. He does not pause to think; he acts. He has no fear. The bigger the task, the better he likes it. The higher the stakes, the more heroic his play. He never fears to put his fate to the touch, and will cheerfully risk his all on a throw. When the great moment came he seized it with both hands. He had two motives: his love of the small nationality and his instinct for the great game. The one gave him passion, the other calculation. Here was the occasion; he was the man. His business was being ruined; no matter. His life and his home were threatened; good. The greater the perils, the greater the victory. And

"We roared 'Hurrah!' and so the little Revenge ran on right into the heart of the foe."

ran on and lashed itself to the great San Philip of Birmingham, and came out of the battle-smoke victorious."

A Parable

You all go out to a picnic, and meet together in some pleasant place in the woods, and you put down the baskets there, and leave the path with the ice in the shade; some place you can find, and cover it with the blanket. Then you all set out in the great forest. But it is only a few of the party who choose to start hand in hand along a gravel path which leads straight to the well, and probably those few enjoy less and gain less from the day's excursion than any of the rest. The rest break up into indifferent knots, and go some here, some there, as their occasion and their genius call them. Some go after flowers, some after berries, some after butterflies; some knock the rocks to pieces; some climb up to where there is a fine view, some sit down and copy the stumps, some go into the water, some make a fire, some find a camp of Indians and learn to make baskets. These all come back to the picnic camp in good order, each eager to tell what he has seen and heard, each having satisfied his taste and genius and each all having made vastly more of the day than if they had held to the gravel path and walked in column to the well and back again.—Edward Everett Hale.

The Glossary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE title given by Mary Baker Eddy to the seventeenth chapter in the Christian Science textbook is "Glossary," a word which generally means "explanation of terms"—in this case of terms found in the Bible and therefore used in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." At the beginning of the chapter (Science and Health, p. 579) we read Mrs. Eddy's own description of the chapter. "It contains the metaphysical interpretation of Bible terms, giving their spiritual sense, which is also their original meaning." This chapter is therefore a veritable "pearl of great price," to all earnest and impartial students of the real meaning of the words of the Bible.

It is sometimes stated as an objection to the Christian Science textbook that Mrs. Eddy has, in the "Glossary" and elsewhere, altered the meaning generally attributed to certain religious terms. A moment's thought, added to a very slight knowledge of the history of philosophy and of the history of the church, would immediately show these objectors the unreasonableness of their position. Have not all great teachers given their own meanings to current terms and phrases used by them in their works and lectures; in philosophy, for example, from the days of Plato and Aristotle down to Sir William Hamilton and William James?

Even with the apparently powerful aid of church councils, supported by fighting bishops and their armed forces, the definitions agreed to have never been universally accepted. Take the word, "atonement," as one instance. Has the orthodox church ever agreed on the interpretation of this word? The doctrines based on this eternal fact are many and extremely varied—the patristic, the Anselmic, the moral influence theory, the governmental theory, the mystical theory. These are only some of the many attempts made to agree on a definition. Frederick Denison Maurice, Dr. McLeod Campbell, Archbishop Magee, and Dr. R. W. Dale in England; Horace Bushnell, Schaff, Shedd, Hodge, Baur, Ritschl, and Hagenbach, in America and Germany, exercised their right without question to give their own individual interpretation of this much abused word. Why therefore criticize Mrs. Eddy, the Founder of Christian Science, for giving the original and true definition when she says: "Atonement is the exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life, and Love." (Science and Health, p. 18.)

It was full time that Christendom should be given a glossary of religious terms for several reasons, among them being, first, the natural tendency of words in the course of ages to lose their usual meaning. For example, in the Authorized Version we read "Take therefore no thought for the morrow." That word, thought, has been so changed in force that today the translation would be, anxiety. Again, the word, prevent, has gone through a transition and today instead of being used to mean, to go before, which is the Latin interpretation, it is used in the sense of putting an obstacle in the way of, which is certainly not the way in which it is made to serve in the Authorized Version.

Second, there was the natural tendency of words to deteriorate. Archbishop Trench in his well-known work on English synonyms explains the natural reasons for "this progressive deterioration on one side and raising on the other of the meaning of words." This tendency has influenced words used in religion just as in other departments of thought.

Third, there was the need in the world, after all the discoveries in natural science, of a scientific dictionary of Christian terms. This is one of the many important services rendered by Mrs. Eddy to humanity. On page 338 of Science and Health we read: "The dissection and definition of words, aside from their metaphysical derivation, is not scientific." By giving the metaphysical interpretation, she has provided the scientific dictionary required.

Today, as in previous ages, the world of men and women, especially of the unthinking among them, lives in the thralldom of words and their abuse. This enslavement to words results in the case of religion in unnecessary fear due to ignorance of the scientific meaning of the words used. In materia medica, also, much of its apparent power is due to names and words, to the names of eminent physicians and surgeons and even of streets and the Latinized words used in the prescriptions, and also to the names of certain well advertised and popular patent medicines. It is certainly true that no man is truly free until he is freed from the fear of words.

Many great teachers have devoted special attention to this breaking of the mesmerism of words—Jesus the Christ, more especially with the words God, law, and temple, defining God as our Father, referring to himself as having come to fulfill the true law of heaven, and speaking of the temple of his body. The Apostle Paul broke the Jewish mesmerism of the word, circumcision, when he wrote to the Galatians: "For in Jesus Christ neither circumcision availeth any thing nor uncircumcision," but "faith which worketh by love," and Mrs. Eddy has broken for all time for the world universal the mesmerism of all theological words and terms by her writings,

which constitute, in fact, one prolonged glossary.

Sometimes the complaint is made that Mrs. Eddy did not write a complete commentary on the Bible, whereas the fact is that she has written the only scientific commentary ever written on the Scriptures in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In the former part she gives the world the right point of view from which to approach the study of the Bible, and in the latter part the great chapter on Genesis and the equally great chapter on the Apocalypse (the revelation of Truth), with the "Glossary," containing scientific definitions of names and terms used in Holy Writ. She has even had the courage to attack the word Science to Christianity. On page 127 of Science and Health she writes: "If God, the All-in-all, be the creator of the spiritual universe, including man, then everything entitled to a classification as truth, or Science, must be comprised in a knowledge or understanding of God, for there can be nothing beyond illimitable divinity." She has broken the mesmerism of fear attached to the ordinary use of such words as hell and death, and has given the metaphysical definition of all the religious words that matter—God, Christ, man, Life, Truth, Love, Spirit, matter, church, heaven, and a multitude of others. All other commentaries throw only an artificial light on the Bible, just as the earth can be artificially illuminated at night by star shells, fireworks, magnesium flashes, oil and electric lamps, and even tallow candles, but "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" illumines the Scriptures with Truth just as truly as the sunlight illumines land and sea and sky.

Above Yon Sombre Swell of Land

Above yon sombre swell of land
Thou seest the dawn's grave orange hue,
With one pale streak like yellow sand,
And over that a vein of blue.

The air is cold above the woods;
All silent is the earth and sky,
Except with his own lonely moods
The blackbird holds a colloquy.

Ye rigid Plowmen, bear in mind
Your labor is for future hours:
Advance—spare not—nor look behind—
Plow deep and straight with all
your powers!

—Richard Henry Horne.

Fellowship

It is for him that is lonely or in prison to dream of fellowship, but for him that is of a fellowship to do and not to dream.—William Morris.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Teamwork

TALKING to an assembly of Civil War veterans in Boston the other evening, a young officer of the United States Army, just released from overseas service, drew on his own experience to show how and wherein the American effort fell short of that of the French in getting done those things which an army has to do. He was speaking in particular of getting supplies into the country. He told of the astounding rapidity with which docks and channels were made ready for the American ships, how in an incredibly short time the ships began arriving and unloading, how the piles of supplies and equipment and matériel grew mountain high on the new piers, and then how at length the development of the necessary system cleared these piles away by distributing them where they were needed, all over France. This was the young officer's comment: that the American Army did a tremendous job in a marvelously short time, that it manifested a high degree of efficiency at various times and at particular points, but that it was forced by the exigencies of the case to learn staff work as it proceeded, and that at no time did it function as a complete working organization. That is to say, not at any time in France did the plan of the directing mind succeed in animating the whole organization to translate the plan smoothly and promptly into the necessary action. This speaker was not undertaking to pick flaws in the American achievement in connection with the war; he was merely trying to give the veterans of an elder generation a vivid idea of how a great military undertaking was carried out by a non-militaristic nation. But when he pointed to the lack of staff work as a characteristic of the American activity, he unconsciously named a defect that, many observers would assert, is likely to prevail in the government of a democracy even more generally than in its armies.

For staff work is only the army name for teamwork, and it may seem difficult to explain how, in a country where teamwork is supposed to be universally demanded, and in the principal lines of industry is the center and circumference of organization, there is often a marked absence of it in government affairs. Like the army, as observed by the young officer, democratic government shows a high degree of efficiency at various times and at particular points, but it has to "learn staff work as it proceeds," and seldom indeed does it "function as a complete working organization." The parallel fails, of course, when strictly applied, for the work of a representative government in carrying out the will of the people is essentially different from that of an army in carrying out the command of its general-in-chief. It is true enough, however, as applied to the administrative work of government; and that day will be a fortunate one when government activity in any department, or between the various departments, and as between the departments and the executive, shall be carried out in the manner of a loyal and well-trained staff. For this merely means that the work will be done with painstaking efficiency, with celerity, with the correlation of one factor and all other factors in such a manner as to obtain the needed result without waste of effort or material.

It is surely not too much to expect of popular government that it shall, in time, do its work with some such efficiency. But popular government is representative, and the majority of the people represented will have to exert themselves to demand this sort of efficiency if they are to obtain it and secure its continuance in all places where their government is supposed to function. If democratic government falls short of its full achievement in the United States, nowadays, to some extent, it is because there are elements in the electorate that do not wish to see efficiency prevail, and which are willing, perhaps, to see one bureau or department played against another in order that some private advantage may be deduced from the confusion.

There has been what has seemed an unavoidable period of waste and duplication in government due to the war. The people have taken the situation philosophically. "It is the war" has not been, in the United States as in France, upon every one's lips as an explanation and palliative for all sorts of extremes and excesses of administration, but the idea has been the same in the American republic as in the European. Now that the war is over, there is opportunity for improvement. And improvement should come speedily. There should be more careful correlation of the activities of the various services, bureaux, and departments to the end that no two should be going over the same ground or performing the same work. And there should be a studied curtailment of the output of printed matter that attained vast proportions during the war. Its value may have been questionable even then, but a deluge of it was permitted in order that no possible means of stirring the country to its full war effort should be lacking. The aggregate from the central information department, and the great mass of pamphlet and periodical issues that began to come from practically every bureau or service center, formed an enormous total; and although there has been already some check, as certain war activities have ceased, there is still opportunity to cut down the output of printed matter with profit to the Nation's pocketbook, and without loss to its readers.

It is possible that the reaction from the lavish expenditures of war time will be sufficient, even, to induce the acceptance by the new law-making body of a budget system for the federal appropriations. Such a system has been urged in executive messages and in the press; both parties have officially advocated it; and there has been general recognition of the fact that the establishment of a method of procedure that would gauge appropriations to accord with the amount of money coming in would save the country's millions and make for efficiency at the

same time. One of the most recent recommendations in favor of the budget system is that of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The new Congress can hardly fail to win some credit for effecting much-needed economies in the methods and amounts of government expenditure. If it should begin by adopting this approved businesslike method for ordering its own appropriations it would also furnish an inspiring example of teamwork in government.

Finland

THE able apology, recently advanced by a prominent Finn to a representative of this paper, for the general policy of his country during the war, especially during the last phases of the war, is deserving of careful attention. It is, of course, a fact that the allied world has never been inclined seriously to doubt the attachment of Finland to the ideals for which the Allies endured the struggles of the great war. Even during the terrible months of the spring and summer of last year, when reports of Finnish aid to Germany were everywhere current, the Allies were quick to realize that Finland was certainly one of those countries which, in the apt phrase of President Wilson, "suffered under mastery and could not act." And so, when the fighting was over at last, and the armistice was signed, there never was any serious doubt about receiving Finland back at once into the comity of the allied peoples.

In spite, however, of this cordial desire to make full allowances, there may be, and no doubt are, some people who are inclined to question the good faith of the Finn, and to insist that his virtual alliance with Germany last year was a matter of choice and not compulsion. It is for this reason that a clear statement of the case is so welcome at the present moment. When it is remembered that, right up to the outbreak of war, the great enemy of Finland was Russia; that in a few years the Russia of the old régime had swept away every vestige of Finnish liberty and independence; and that when the call to arms came, in 1914, Finland was actually engaged in a last stand against the tyrannies of the ruthless Russification policy which St. Petersburg was imposing upon her; when all this is borne in mind, the fact that Finland determined unhesitatingly to throw in her lot with Russia against Germany, seems to show clearly enough on which side in the great struggle Finland really desired to be found fighting.

What kind of reward Russia meted out to Finland for her decision, is a matter of history. Promises there were at first, it is true—promises of the most extravagant character; but, as time went on, it became abundantly apparent that it was no part of the policy of Petrograd to keep those promises. Within a year of the outbreak of the war, the news coming out of Finland told of a state of oppression more bitter and more ruthless than any that had obtained before. Then came the revolution and more promises, but, as the months slipped by, and Finland saw no prospect of the establishment of a stable government in Russia, she determined to "cut the painter," and to declare her independence.

That gave to Germany her chance, and she took it. Berlin recognized Finnish independence, and immediately began to stir up trouble between the new Finnish Government and the Bolsheviks. Thence onward, move followed move, just as Germany had planned. The Bolshevik forces entered Finland, and Finland appealed, first to Sweden and then to Germany, for help. Germany at once "came to the rescue," and, whilst by subsidies to both sides the whole country was kept in a state of turmoil, she gradually tightened her hold, until it was possible to make the announcement from Berlin that a German prince had "accepted an invitation to become King of Finland." It was in vain that the Finnish Diet refused to pass the dynasty bill. The German was now supreme, and all protests were stifled by outrage and slaughter quite equal to the worst German excesses anywhere. So matters continued until the triumph of the Allies in the west brought down the German régime in Finland like a house of cards.

"Finland turned toward Germany," said the authority already referred to, "because Germany alone could deliver her from bolshevism, ruin, and destruction. But she was not Germanophile. It was in an excess of despair that she forgot the general right, represented by the entente, and only remembered her particular right to live free. She looked toward Germany, whose methods she thoroughly disapproved from the bottom of her democratic heart, because Germany was the enemy of Finland's oppressors. Finland has once again recovered her moral balance." This seems to be a just enough summing up of the case, and those who are best acquainted with the situation will be most ready to admit that it may well indeed be left at that. Finland has already done much to make amends for any momentary lapse, more apparent than real, through stress of circumstances, and the latest reports as to her activities against the Bolshevik armies in northwestern Russia seem to indicate that she may yet play an important part in the rehabilitation of her great neighbor.

Labor's Rule in Argentina

THERE appears to be a lesson, and perhaps a valuable one, in the observations, recently reported in the news columns of this paper, of Robert L. Barrett, lately commercial attaché of the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires. If the conditions as Mr. Barrett reports them are those generally prevalent in Argentina, and it must be admitted that the eighteen months spent by him in that Republic, under the auspices mentioned, afforded him unusual opportunities for observation and study, the lesson which he brings back is valuable alike to Capital and Labor in the United States. This is so as much because some of the things mentioned as existing under the present industrial régime in the Argentine are to be sought and attained in the United States and elsewhere, as because other conditions which he claims to have observed there are, if possible, to be avoided everywhere.

Mr. Barrett makes the statement that at the present time, in Argentina, Labor seems to be able to demand and receive practically what it desires, but that the remark-

able, and at this time the encouraging, feature of this condition is that the strength of Labor is found within, and not without, the country, and that during the time of his sojourn there he discovered no evidences of what he terms German or Russian influences, which, apparently, is another way of saying that he discovered no predominating or powerful influences controlled by disloyalists or by adherents of bolshevism. That, then, is the lesson which a keen student and an impartial observer brings to the leaders and to the rank and file of Labor outside of Argentina. Concisely, it is that the full rights of Labor are more readily recognized and granted when no recourse is attempted to so-called revolutionary methods. The Argentine, he finds, is a prosperous country, with plenty of food and plenty of work, conditions, by the way, comparable, in those particulars, with conditions in the United States today. The advance in the cost of living, it is said, has been about on a par with the advances in the United States, while the wage advance has ranged from 20 per cent to 25 per cent.

But this apparent emancipation of Labor has not, it seems, been realized automatically. According to Mr. Barrett, the victory has been won, not with the cooperation of the representatives of Capital employed in industry, nor yet with the consent of those directly in charge of employment. Far removed from the greater world-centers, they have been unaware, at least to a degree, he says, of the growing change in the status of Labor, and have resisted even the reasonable demands made upon them by their employees. Consequently such concessions as Labor has been granted have, it seems, been granted as a result of strikes. One of these, a general strike, tied up all industries for a period of five days. Another, which affected all shipping in the port of Buenos Aires, continued for a period of seventy-three days before concessions were made. Labor, it is said, is well organized. In addition, according to Mr. Barrett, the sympathies of the government are with the workers, not primarily, it would seem, because of the fact that they represent organizations of voters, but because of the so-called Radical tendencies of the present Administration. This sympathy is manifested in the refusal to employ severe measures to repress strikes. The resort to violence on the part of Labor in enforcing its demands is unusual, however, and if resorted to at all, according to Mr. Barrett, it is at the behest of a minority, anarchistic element.

The lesson which is thus brought to Capital is too patent to require more than passing mention. Capital, in the United States and in all other countries, must, sooner or later, realize that it has nothing to fear from the just demands of Labor. The menace, from the employers' point of view, is not justice, but bolshevism, sabotage, and the methods of those who call themselves the Industrial Workers of the World. Against such conditions the employers in Argentina have not been compelled to contend. It would seem, if a common ground and an acceptable cooperative basis has been reached in Argentina without resort to ruthlessness or to the destructive methods of the mob, that like results might be reached wherever those most directly concerned are willing to view present conditions in the new light which is enabling the world to see things as they are.

The Pen Ponds

THE PEN PONDS, it may be admitted, have only a limited acquaintance list, but such an admission must be qualified. They are not, it is true, known pretty well the world over, at any rate by name, as is the Serpentine, for instance, or the Thames from the Star and Garter. But to those who know Richmond Park, especially to those who know it in the way it should be known, the leisurely, all-the-year-round way, the Pen Ponds are a wonderful center of gravity. Perhaps the one thing that such an habitué is most grateful for is that the ponds have never been popularized, neither the great Pen Pond nor the little Pen Pond, just below it, at the other side of the floodgate. There are no boats on either of them, and the banks have never been "trimmed." The marsh spreads back amidst the long grass and bulrushes wherever it has a mind to, whilst the willow crowds down where it will to the water's edge.

Just about now, the Pen Ponds are at their best. For, many years ago, on the rising bank to the south, as it sweeps up to the high ground into which the big pond backs, the park foresters planted great masses of rhododendrons. True, they represent an artificial touch to something that is otherwise strangely innocent as to the hand of man, but the rhododendrons on the banks of the Pen Ponds seem, somehow, to have forgotten, long ago, that they ever were planted by anyone. With a glorious freedom they spread themselves out in all directions, for the greater part of the year, just a grateful patch of dark green, but, about now, a veritable blaze of blending red and pink. As far as the casual visitor is concerned, this is indeed the Pen Ponds' hour. The Rhododendron Walk at Kew is, of course, the great show place where rhododendrons are concerned, but not a few Londoners, toward the end of May, bethink them of the Pen Ponds and make a pilgrimage there of a Sunday afternoon to see the rhododendrons.

To the habitué, however, all this is only a passing incident. His acquaintance with the Pen Ponds is much too intimate to be affected unduly by such phases. Year after year, maybe, he has seen the same trees come faithfully into leaf round about their waters; watched the rushes spring up anew out of the warm brown tangle of last year's growth, and, on many summer evenings, in many summers, when the last casual visitor has taken the road back to town, watched the tiny fish leap suddenly out of the still water, and, next moment, disappear again, leaving behind only the silence of an ever-widening circle. And then he has watched the lights of the White Lodge twinkle out amidst the trees on the high ground to the left, and seen the crescent moon rise over the hill toward the Kingston Gate, and done a hundred and one other things of equally grateful memory. For who shall speak of the wild ducks of the Pen Ponds, coming in from out of everywhere, so it seems, to the little patches of water in the fold of the hills, their long

wings swaying gently and their long necks outstretched? Or who shall tell of the silent herds of fallow deer which, after sunset, come down to the water to drink, making husky remarks to one another the while through the gathering mists? And then there are the Pen Ponds later on, with the hoar frost, here and there, catching the brown tufts of grass, the bare trees making wonderful tracery against the pale blue of the sky, and all around the wonderful, ordered stillness of winter.

Notes and Comments

AN AMUSING incident in contemporary literature is the publication in London of a long novel written by a nine-year-old English girl. As the story goes, the novel was not written for publication, even in the optimism of nine years old, but happened, a while ago, to come under the eye of an English author who read its unconscious humor with such satisfaction that he decided it ought to be published. The author, now a grown-up with no literary pretensions at all, was not so easily persuaded, but finally consented. Then the manuscript was sent to another author, noted for his humor, who pronounced it "scrumptious" and wrote a preface. And so the nine-year-old novelist sees herself published, and, unlike most authors, with a strict adherence by the printer to her original spelling.

CHICAGO has a street named "Goethe," and the aldermanic halls have been resounding to discussion of the question of changing the name of that thoroughfare to something else. But why change it, asks a Chicago newspaper, when current speech, struggling vainly with the pronunciation of "Goethe," has changed it already? "Goat Street" it has become: "Goat Street" let it remain. Even the alderman, says the newspaper, "warming up in the controversy which led to a verdict against changing the name of the highway to Boxwood Place, discreetly refrained from imperiling his lingual facility by attempting to call it Goethe Street. He wisely called it 'this street.'" The paper doesn't even object to retaining the statue of "Goat, the master mind of the German people"; and to many persons throughout the United States its amusing comment will, doubtless, appear sane and enjoyable.

MR. FALCONER MADAN, who for thirty-nine years has been associated with one of the greatest and most famous libraries in the world, second among English-speaking peoples only to that of the British Museum, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, has relinquished his tenure of office, after work which has been of immense benefit not only to Oxford but to bibliography as a whole. Mr. Madan's connection with the library began when he was an undergraduate, and thirty-nine years ago he was appointed sub-librarian; in 1912 he succeeded Mr. Nicholson as chief librarian, which post he has held until now. It is understood that Mr. Madan will in future devote himself to literary and bibliographical work, especially the history of Oxford books and Oxford printing, to which he has already given much consideration and on which his intimate knowledge of the university and its literature makes him a unique authority.

ON THE borders of the town of Brookline, in the State of Massachusetts, on a plot of green grass, outside an apartment house, there is a strange pile of rocks. They are rocks that have evidently, all of them, been through the fire. Charred they are, and burned into strange colors, but none the less quite evidently successful in resisting all the assaults that the fire has made upon them. Behind the pile of rocks there stands a neatly made notice board, on which, in finished style, is painted this legend:

1918
FUEL ADMINISTRATION COAL
Another instance, surely, of the terrible eloquence of fact.

WELL, of all things! Farmers in the southwestern United States, schooled by the drought of the last year or two, have discovered such feed values in Russian thistle that they have put up large stacks of it for winter forage and used it in their silos for cattle. Other farmers not long ago made a similar somersault with respect to the sunflower. Perhaps these changes in opinion are, after all, not very wonderful. There was a time when ripe red tomatoes were regarded as unfit for food uses. But they show the wonderful possibilities of farms and farming, and they give point to Fred E. Brooks' parody, in *Better Farming*, of an old war song.

WHEN the United States entered the great war, an enterprising official of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Washington, conceived the idea that a sharp advance in the price of coloring matter would take place immediately. Owing to the necessity for prompt action in order to protect the interests of his department, he immediately boarded a train for New York, without securing the formal consent of the one in authority over him. He made a very large purchase of coloring matter for the government, effecting a saving estimated at \$350,000. It now appears that when he endeavored to secure a refund covering his personal expense on this trip, amounting to \$39.50, he was informed that it could not be honored. He had "failed to secure the proper approval." All comment is surely superfluous.

ONE hears that the trackless trolley car, now in operation in several New England towns, is proving itself a welcome convenience, although to those who are familiar only with a trolley car traveling on the undeviating straight line of its tracks, this latest addition to the transportation system must seem rather a lively feature in the rural landscape. The trolley wire remains as of yore, but human ingenuity has devised a trolley that allows the car to wander about the road as the exigencies of traffic demand. This car can pass vehicles ahead of it, avoid puddles, and otherwise conduct itself as if no trolley connection fastened it to the overhead wire. Practically it eliminates the expense of laying tracks and keeping the roadbed in repair afterward, and those who have seen and traveled in it think that it is leading the way back to the five-cent fare for street railway transportation which the American public has, in many places, so regretfully seen vanish.